NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

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13721

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

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STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company has now been amended to permit each of the presently issued shares of par value of Tls. 50 to be changed into ten shares of the par value of Ch.$10. New certificates are in course of preparation and will be ready for delivery on and after July 4, 1939 at the offices of the Company, 232 Kiangse Road Road (2nd floor) upon surrender to the Company of the existing certificates and the execution of receipts for new certificates. Receipt forms have been mailed to all stockholders.

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C. D. LONGHURST,
Comptroller and Assistant Secretary.

Shanghai, June 28, 1939. 13723

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-9306

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-9351

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Commencing Saturday, July 1, 1939, Route No. 14 will be extended from the junction of Wei-hai-wei Road and Avenue Foch to the junction of Great Western Road and Tunsin Road, via Avenue Foch and Great Western Road.

June 26, 1939.

13691

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The tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling). No telegraphic transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Area Paymaster, Embarkation Staff Office, 1st Floor, 24 Central Road, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills, etc."

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To-day's Events

JUNE

29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
29 Vocal Concert, Bergmann, A.W.C., 9.30
29 *Chinese Emperor gave first audience to foreign Ministers (1873)*
29 *Shanghai Waterworks opened (1883)*
29 *Peiping-Hongkong one-day 'plane service (1937)*

Coming Events

JULY

1 Canadian Club of Shanghai, Dominion Day celebration
1 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
1 14th (Union Church) Troop Social Dance, B.F.R.C. Hall, 8.30-1 a.m.
4 B.U.S.L.C. garden p'ty., 425 Haig, 5.15
6 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
13 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
21 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9

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ss. CHAKSANG,	June 22, 1939
ss. TAKSANG	June 26, 1939

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Local Weddings

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World Radio Page 12

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and, to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Britain and Japan:

Mr. Wen Tsung-Yao's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The best of friends have become the bitterest of enemies—this seems to describe aptly the present strained Anglo-Japanese relations. These two great nations were, in fact, close allies prior to and during the Great War, and were of inestimable value to each other in the consolidation of their respective spheres of influence throughout the world.

The Washington Conference put an end to all that. The idle dream of a few short-sighted British statesmen who visualised a world domination by the Anglo-Saxon race wrecked the only instrument which had the power to preserve peace in both Asia and Europe, and that was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

However, in spite of the seemingly irreparable damage caused by the abrogation of that treaty, Anglo-Japanese relations continued to remain friendly, and only seven years ago, during the Sino-Japanese Incident of 1932, Great Britain willingly used her good offices in bringing about a cessation of hostilities in Shanghai, and the subsequent armistice and agreement brought peace and security to China's great metropolis once more.

But from then onward, British policy in China took a vacillating course. The slogan adopted was "Help the Chiang Government." That was not a proper course to adopt and in pursuing it the British Government lost sight of certain vital fundamentals, without which permanent peace in China, and in the whole of Asia could not possibly be achieved. Those fundamentals consisted, and still consist, of Japan's paramount rights and interests. This ignoring of Japan's position in China lies at the bottom of present complications between Great Britain and Japan.

At the outbreak of the present incident, Japan made it perfectly clear that her objective was to eliminate the Chiang régime, due to the latter's persistent and stupid anti-Japanese policy. Japan also aimed at the elimination of all harmful and demoralising elements in China so that real peace could be secured for the Chinese people.

Unreasonableness of Attitude

When proclaiming these aims, Japan clarified her stand with the Powers and expected sympathy and neutrality, at the least, in return. Unfortunately, the Powers, notably Great Britain, decided to throw in their lot with the discredited Chiang régime, and considerable financial and material assistance was extended to this regime. Chiang being the openly avowed enemy of Japan, it logically follows that those who support him are also enemies of Japan.

Japan took pains to point out the unreasonableness of Great Britain's attitude in this respect, but these advances were met with negative responses and Great Britain's help to the Chiang régime continued unabated. By following this policy, Great Britain must be held responsible for the prolongation of the present Incident, which has caused tremendous loss of Chinese lives on the one hand, and immense sacrifice of men and treasure on the part of Japan.

It is obvious that by pursuing such a course, Great Britain hopes to reap the benefits out of an exhausted China and Japan, and thus be in a position to monopolize the whole China market. But this is an illogical viewpoint. With an unsettled China, British trade and commerce cannot expect to flourish and must suffer with the rest of the trading nations, and this state of affairs will surely affect the people of the yellow race and the existence of China herself. By supporting the Chiang régime, Great Britain is prolonging the conflict, and this will impoverish China as well as ruin the China market. Furthermore, it is the consensus of opinion that resistance against Japan is futile, and it will only cause more suffering and misery to the Chinese people.

Great Britain's principal trade channel has been along the Yangtze Valley, which is now under Japanese occupation. This route is now closed, and if the hostilities are indefinitely prolonged, ruin will face all parties.

Anti-British Sentiment

Great Britain's help to the Chiang régime is even condemned by the Chinese themselves; hence the recent outburst of anti-British sentiment throughout the country. Great Britain should realize that she will be the principal loser by extending further aid to the Chiang régime, which is now reduced to the status of a mere local regime in far-away Szechuen.

Educated in the atmosphere of an English institution, the writer is not unmindful of British honesty and integrity, and he still holds Great Britain in high esteem. "A gentleman never fails to admit his errors, but a common person will always try to hide his faults," is a sound old Chinese saying. That Great Britain has erred by permitting the Chungking-paid terrorists the use of the International Settlements of Shanghai and Kulangsu, and the Tientsin British Concession for terroristic activities cannot be denied, and these very activities are a thorn in the side of Japan. The numerous murders and assassinations of high Chinese officials friendly to Japan in these three areas appear to have British blessing, either directly or indirectly, for none of the principal assassins has been arrested. If Britain were placed in Japan's position, will she quietly acquiesce and look on at these foul murders without raising a finger?

Moreover, if the Chiang régime is allowed to continue its anti-Japanese policy in co-operation with the Communists, the existence of Japan as a nation is seriously threatened and endangered, therefore the Chiang régime must be eliminated. But in the case of Great Britain, her existence as a nation is not even remotely affected whatever policy the Chungking régime may pursue.

Must Change Policy

Great Britain must change her present policy which is admittedly wrong, and it is not too late to do so and there will be no loss of face. Her past diplomatic history records many such changes, and in the present case a change will certainly go far to reinstate her in the eyes of New China and Japan.

It may be recalled that Great Britain heartily championed the cause of Yuan Shih-kai, when the latter had aspirations to become the Emperor of China. Great Britain withdrew that support without hesitation when it suited her purpose. In 1926-7, Great Britain was intensely anti-Chiang Kai-shek, firstly because of the anti-British boycott in Shanghai and Canton, and secondly because of Chiang's union with the Bolsheviks. But later Great Britain again changed her policy and befriended the Chiang régime, and that was following the bombardment of Wanhsien in 1926 and later of Nanking in the spring of 1927.

The present strained Anglo-Japanese relations are most deplorable, and in view of the great good which can be accomplished by a rapprochement between these two nations it is the writer's sincere and fervent hope that present complications will soon be smoothed over by Great Britain's immediate cessation of assistance to the Chiang régime.

WEN TSUNG-YAO,
President, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Nanking, June 28.

War on Flies:

A Reader's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The latest flash from our local war front brings us the news of the outcome of the first summer clashes, the list of casualties that resulted, and the hope of negotiating an alliance.

Do you or the general public know that you, yes every single one of you, should be enlisted in the war that is ravaging the very heart of our city? We have the strength to meet it, overwhelm it, and completely wipe it out, but we are not organized and working together in our efforts.

Since early summer set in, we were suddenly assaulted and harassed by the enemy, who caused us to draw forth our weapons to repulse them. They were smart, and attacked us by sniping and guerrilla tactics; while we were unaware of their powers, they smote our casualty list heavily.

During one week, ending at midnight, June 17, a total of 83 casualties were reported, 8 of which were foreigners, 46 deaths resulted, all in the ranks of the Chinese. (This report emerges from the Municipal Gazette, Friday, June 23.)

The Shanghai public as a whole should ally themselves with the Municipal Public Health Department, who at present is waging the campaign alone.

Somehow we don't seem to be able to repulse the invaders; we polish our swatter bayonets and load our Flit machine guns and try to protect ourselves in our own individual homes with modern sanitation. That is not going to stop the breeding of these bitter enemies, the flies. If they are not checked, how can we ever hope to check the disease that they are believed to carry—Typhoid?

The Commissioner of Public Health reported the situation during May on Friday, June 23, in the "North-China Daily News," in which he quoted:

> Toward the end of the month a sharp rise was noted in the incidence of typhoid fever, a disease which though more commonly encountered during the summer months, has in recent years been more prevalent throughout the year than one would wish. Whilst it is difficult to assign any particular reason for this increase, it is thought likely that flies play an important role in mechanical transmission, since water supplies have not given cause for anxiety.
>
> The fly problem, closely associated with overcrowding and the consequent production of greater quantities of refuse in which the flies can breed, is being given close attention, and as an additional precaution all residents are advised to take advantage of the protection afforded by anti-typhoid inoculation.

But we want to nip the bud before it has blown and flown. The various Municipal authorities no doubt are greatly interested in exterminating the fly pest. Since we have had an anti-spitting and a safety first campaign, why not have an anti-typhoid-fly campaign?

If the fly proves to be the main cause of the increased typhoid fever, consider the great expenses our communities would save in future years by the extermination, as far as possible, of the fly, rather than paying for free anti-typhoid inoculations and free hospital treatments, as well as the money that victimized citizens pay for safeguarding their own health.

My proposal is that the Municipal authorities pay a certain price for each hundred flies delivered to the "fly collecting stations" of which there should be many so that the poor people engaged in the campaign would not have to go too far to collect their few cents.

> 1 cent per 100 flies dead or alive.
> 10 cent per 1,000 flies dead or alive.
> $10 per 10,000 flies dead or alive.

At this price one million flies would cost the authority concerned $100 only.

I feel assured that many of the poorer Chinese, who are frequently idle would engage themselves in catching flies if they knew that they would be paid for their efforts.

This work could perhaps be carried on through charity institutions, while the number of flies caught supervised by the Public Health Department.

The entire public of Shanghai would be deeply grateful to all the Municipalities for a co-operative Anti-Typhoid-Fly Campaign during the remainder of the summer, not only to protect our health but even our lives.

ANTI-FLY.

Shanghai, June 28.

Coin Shortage:

Cheaper Season Tickets?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The paper and metal tokens recently issued by the different transit companies relieve coin shortage to a certain extent, but they are far from being sufficient to meet the requirements of the travelling public.

The transit companies, on the other hand, are reluctant to go into token production on any large scale, feeling disinclined to shoulder the expenses of production since much of the tokens will in due course find their ways into other uses than that for which they were made. Moreover, the issuing companies are afraid that once their respective tokens become in general use, counterfeiting may follow.

May I, therefore, submit for the consideration of the transportation companies the feasibility of reducing the price of their season tickets to popularize them. Take the case of the Bus Company, for instance, would it be good business to reduce the rate from $12 to $10? Many people whose bus fare totals $7 or $8 might be tempted to take out a season ticket to save themselves the inconvenience of bickering with conductors as to whether stamps should be accepted in payment of fares or as change, etc. Of course, I quite realize that due to recent adverse exchange, the expenses of the Bus Company have very probably been increased considerably. But I think the loss through reduction will be compensated by the increased purchase of season tickets.

If season tickets could be popularized to a great extent it would materially reduce the work of collection of fares, cost of ticket printing, work of inspection of tickets on vehicles and at terminals and offices of the Company and—what is most important of all—it would reduce the loss of fares or a fraction thereof through dishonesty of conductors or passengers.

The Bus Company has recently been the subject of considerable correspondence. It may feel itself being singled out for special attention. There is some comfort in that discrimination for it is manifestation of keen interest. For those who took the trouble to write, would not have written at all, if they had not cared. The Bus Company deserves all that for its remarkable accomplishments of the past and for the great future it has in store.

A COMMUTING CHINESE.

Shanghai, June 28.

Genghis Khan:

Remains at Sianfu

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—My learned friend, Mr. H. A. Reeks, when he first quoted Couling, Editor of the "Encyclopaedia Sinica," to the effect that all Imperial Mausolea earlier than Ming or Ching Dynasties had been entirely destroyed, omitted the words "or reduced to insignificance." I am glad to note, in the interests of accuracy, that he included them in his last letter. The question of whether Shih Huang Ti "burnt the books" or "destroyed the classics" is merely a quibble, since the books he had destroyed were copies of certain of the classics.

It is quite true that the belief prevails that his tomb, in spite of elaborate precautions against such a contingency, has been rifled; but, as far as I know, this has never been proved by actual excavations.

As regards the alleged remains of Genghis Khan, it is evident that the present Chinese Government, backed by the Academia Sinica, believes them to be genuine. The latest report is to the effect that the casket supposed to contain his remains, which was brough, from the Ordos Desert along with two others containing the remains of his wives, has reached Sianfu, capital of Shensi, where a sacrificial ceremony was held outside the city prior to the illustrious remains being paraded through the streets. In the evening another sacrificial ceremony was held under the direction of General Chiang Ting-wen, Governor of Shensi. This appeared in a news item from Chungking dated June 26.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, June 27.

A Complaint:

Behaviour of Cinema-Goers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Although I quite realize that this is not the time for indulging in petty questions, I believe nevertheless that a campaign should be started to reduce to a minimum the misbehaviour of the cinema-goers of Shanghai, as the misconduct of many of them has now reached a proportion which cannot be any more tolerated.

Besides the cigar and pipe-smokers and the loud-talking persons, quite a few patrons of first-class cinemas of this town do not take into any consideration the existence of other persons in the hall and they find it comfortable to put their shoes on the chair already occupied by the neighbour in the front row, even if the neighbour in question is a woman, as the undersigned.

It is strange indeed that the entrance of cinemas is not forbidden to anyone, either civilian or man in uniform, almost completely drunk and, therefore, unfit to behave decently. Also, in this respect it is pitiful to conclude that things in Shanghai are going from bad to worse.

I hope that this matter will interest some of your readers among whom are officers of foreign armies. To them I wish to recommend particularly the behaviour of their men, in the interest of the public and for the reputation of the uniform.

CINEMA-LOVER.

Shanghai, June 28.

Rubber:

The Amalgamation Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In these days, when we in China suffer from such a variety of troubles, it may seem ill-timed to raise the question of rubber amalgamations but the following paragraph from the London "Financial News" of June 6 will, I trust, be of interest to many of your readers:—

> RUBBER AMALGAMATIONS
>
> Expressing hearty endorsement of our idea that amalgamations among rubber companies are essential for the well-being of the industry, a Sheffield reader says that one of his companies made a gross revenue last year of £7,100. The three directors took £504. One of them sits on the Board of 13 other companies and has, in addition, an interest in the company which operates the secretariat.
>
> He maintains that "vested interests stop the amalgamation process," and that the British rubber industry will be ruined unless Governmental pressure is applied in the direction of curtailing such needless overhead expenses as now oppress it.

Rubber Companies are Sterling investments, and at current exchange Shanghai rubber shares are very cheap. But how much more attractive they would be if the companies were amalgamated and the heavy overheads reduced.

GULA MALACCA.

Shanghai, June 28.

Amherst Avenue:

Question of Road Repair

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Why does the P.W.D. waste taxpayers' money by repairing Amherst Avenue with yellow stone and yellow sand (a method once discarded by the P.W.D.) instead of using grey granite chips and asphaltum? Yellow stone and yellow sand are not even used on roads inside private residences these days. I know I found it worth while to give this method up long ago.

Amherst Avenue has very heavy traffic and is constantly being used by large trucks since the hostilities. It has just been repaired with yellow stone and yellow sand and workmen are still on the job, and large holes have already appeared. In addition Amherst Avenue is often under water, as it was yesterday. Don't the P.W.D. know better?

A RESIDENT.

Shanghai, June 28.

Butter Prices:

And Improved Exchange

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—From June 8, 1939 till today there has been a drop in the value of Sterling of $2 local currency, and many of us are anxiously scanning your front page to see an announcement of a reduction in price of butter, gasoline, and other oleaginous matter.

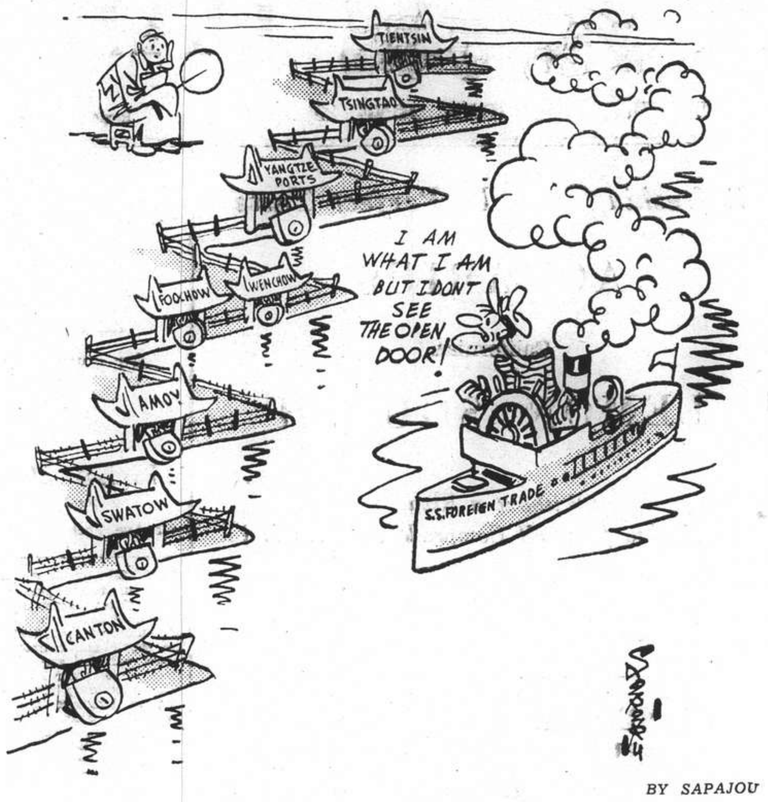
Employees earning their salaries in local currency require vitamins just as much as their Sterling colleagues, and margarine is definitely not as good as butter.

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, June 28.

***ONE M. SOCIETY:—Your letter will be published on receipt of your name, and address for the purposes of authentication.—ED.

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.



The Sailorman in the China Sea

Salvage Work on Thetis Starts

London, June 28.

Salvage operations on the sunken submarine H.M.S. Thetis will start today. The steamship Zelo, with a lifting capacity of 3,300 tons, will be the main salvage ship.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JUNE 29, 1869

The "Daily News" remarks on the common complaint that ladies who give parties cannot get men to go to them, and that when they do get them to go, these men will not dance. The ladies themselves put down this fact in a great degree to the influence of the clubs. There is no doubt some truth in their notions of these establishments, though they greatly exaggerate their influence. But the young men have a word to say on their side with reference to the ball. If the smoking-room is found so much more attractive than the ballroom one cause for the preference is not difficult to discover. Young men are not so addicted to cigars, light wine, and light conversation, as not to wish to vary these mild dissipations by alternating them with evening parties if these were rendered tolerably pleasant. The ladies, of course, are all very well if you can come at those you want to speak to; but what if you have to stand on a staircase, unintroduced, amongst strangers all night? Such tragic incidents have happened. Now if the persons who organize such assemblies would only give three or even four moderate entertainments, young men might be willing to accept invitations. Let them take an interest in the wine, and see that papa draws upon his own bins, and does not procure special decoctions at 25s. per dozen for the night. They should also steadily discourage and snub or cut direct any man they detect nodding at suspicious broughams in the Park. There are many other details for improvement which their own ingenuity can supply, but the avoidance of overcrowding, and the distribution of relief under other auspices than those of a tightly contracted cook, will have an immediate effect.

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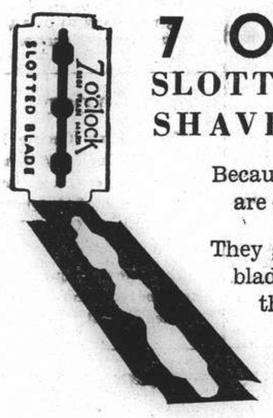

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Current Films

GRAND. — "The Little Princess." — Technicolour version of Frances Hodgson Burnett's beloved romance of the poor little rich girl who became a slavey when her daddy went to war and was reported missing, gives Shirley her finest cast and greatest screen success to date. With Shirley Temple, Richard Greene, Anita Louise, Ian Hunter, Cesar Romero, Arthur Treacher, Mary Nash, Sybil Jason, Miles Mander and Marica Mae Jones. Opens today.

NANKING.—"Boy Trouble." — When psychoanalysis suggests that Charlie's lack of success in life is due to his desire for a son and Mary adopts one from an orphanage, it starts the funniest, most human story this couple has ever put on celluloid. With Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland, Donald O'Conner, Joyce Mathews, John Hartley and Billy Lee. Reviewed elsewhere.

METROPOL.—"Give Me a Sailor."—When the gals go overboard for the Navy, it may not be news; but it is liable to lead to most hilarious complications, as this star-studded fun fest plainly proves. With Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable, Jack Whitting, J. C. Nugent and Clarence Kolb. Reviewed elsewhere.

CATHAY.—"Dark Victory."—The story of a beautiful and headstrong young heiress who suddenly learns that she has but six months to live, and of her fight to extract a lifetime of happiness out of the brief span of existence Fate has alloted her. With Bette Davis, George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Cora Witherspoon, and Ronald Reagan.

ASTOR—"The Angel."—A new Hwa Chen super-special production, starring Miss Chen Yun-shang (star of "Hua Mu-lan" which broke all the box-office records in Shanghai). An all singing, all dancing musical drama with an all star cast.

RIALTO.—"The Baroness and The Butler."—The perfect butler emerges from his Balkan pantry to become the perfect politician and then the perfect lover. With William Powell and Annabella.

UPTOWN—"King Kong."—With Fay Wray, Robert Armstrong and Bruce Cabot. One of the greatest thrills of the screen returns. What if such a thing could happen? Live the screaming hours while it does!

CAPITOL—"The Gladiator."—A side-splitting tale of a college wallflower who becomes a super-man for a few days. With Joe E. Brown.

GOLDEN GATE.—"Bulldog Drummond in Africa."—This time Bulldog Drummond goes to Africa in search of a desperate killer. With John Howard and Heather Angel.

PARIS. — "Up The River." — A hilarious comedy of the Big House. With Preston Foster, Slim Summerville, Tony Martin, Arthur Treacher and Phyllis Brooks.

Films Coming

"Story of Alexander Graham Bell."—Inspiring and romantic life-drama of the genius whose desparate endeavours to enable his sweetheart to hear presented the world with the wonders of the telephone. With Don Ameche, Loretta Young, Henry Fonda, Charles Coburn, Gene Lockhart, Spring Byington, Sally Blane, Polly Ann Young and Georgiana Young. Soon featured at the **CATHAY**

"Shopworn Angel."—Deathless romance blossoms when Broadway's most glamorous show-girl falls for a dough-boy on the way overseas and gives up her millionaire suitor so that a lonesome soldier may have a "two-minute-bride" to dream of "somewhere in France." With Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Walter Pidgeon, Hattie MacDaniel and Nat Pendleton. Soon at the **NANKING.**

"Wife, Husband and Friend."—Gay and unusual story of a couple of would-be songbirds, the "wife" and "husband" of the title, who go on adoring each other—and say it with socks—through all sorts of romantic entanglements. With Loretta Young, Warner Baxter, Binnie Barnes, Cesar Romero, George Barbier, J. Edward Bromberg and Eugene Pallette. Soon at the **GRAND.**

"Romance of the Redwoods."—Spectacular production of Jack London's thrilling and dramatic tale of love, treachery and desperate perils in the great north woods. With Charles Bickford, Jean Parker, Alan Bridge, Gordon Oliver, Ann Shoemaker and Lloyd Hughes. Coming to the **METROPOL.**

"Stand up and Fight"—Trigger-action drama of slave-running in early railway days that develops into a battle of brawn and brain between the two stars, plus the red-blooded romance between a Yankee girl and a son of the old South. With Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor, Florence Rice, Helen Broderick and Charles Bickford. Coming to the **NANKING.**

"Code of the Secret Service."—Gripping tale of the State Department's battle against counterfeiters across the Mexican border, based on authentic material supplied by the late Chief of U.S. Secret Service. With Ronald Reagan, Rosella Towne, Eddie Foy, Moroni Olsen, Edgar Edwards and Jack Mower. Soon at the **GRAND.**

"King of the Turf."—Heart-warming father and son romance that tells a gripping tale of comradeship and loyalty between man and boy, set against a headlong, pulse-stirring drama of the race track. With Adolphe Menjou, Dolores Costello, Roger Daniel, Alan Dinehart and Walter Abel. Coming to the **CATHAY.**

"Flight to Fame."—Crashing aeroplanes that flame earthward after contact with a newly invented "death ray" highlight a swift tale that blends murder, mystery and revenge with an appealing love romance. With Charles Farrell, Jacqueline Wells, Alexander D'Arcy, Jason Robarts, Frederick Burton and Reed Howes. Coming to the **CATHAY.**

"Spring Madness."—A gay, glamorous, fast-moving, colourful tale of college love that hits the rocks and then rebounds with hilarious results; the screen version of a highly successful stage play. With Maureen O'Sullivan, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey, Burgess Meredith, Ann Morriss and Joyce Compton. Coming to the **NANKING.**

"Arrest Bulldog Drummond."—Scotland Yard lock up Drummond to keep him out of the mystery surrounding the theft of an amazing new machine of war. Thrills and romance follow his dramatic escapes and pursuit of the criminals. With John Howard, Heather Angel, Reginald Denny, H. B. Warner and E. E. Clive. Soon at the **GRAND.**

"Comet Over Broadway."—A glamorous story of an actress who wins fame overnight and then leaves both the bright lights and the love of the man who raised her to stardom for the sake of her child and her ex-convict husband. With Kay Francis, Ian Hunter, John Litel, Donald Crisp and Minna Gombell. Booked for the **CATHAY.**

Miss Natalie Synnerberg

Of Shanghai she is modelling in Vyvyan Donner's fashion forecast at the Grand Theatre today. Above she wears a caracul evening coat.

FROM SHANGHAI FOOTLIGHTS AND FILMS

"The Little Princess"

Shirley Temple is featured at the Grand Theatre in technicolor, Associated players include Anita Louise, Richard Greene, Ian Hunter Cesar Romero, Arthur Treacher, Sybil Jason and Mary Nash.

"Give Me a Sailor"

A tale of American sailors and their girl friends—players in this excellent comedy, among others, are Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable, Jack Whiting, J. C. Nugent and Clarence Kolb.

"Boy Trouble"

Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland are co-starred at the Nanking Theatre today in a rollicking comedy. They have fine support from Donald O'Connor, Joyce Mathews, John Hartley and Billy Lee.

"Flight to Fame"

Coming soon to the Cathay Theatre is this picture dealing with death rays which can down aeroplanes—with Charles Farrell, Jacqueline Wells, Alexander D'arcy and Jason Robarts.

"It Can't Happen Here"

Metro Faces the Controversial Sinclair Lewis Opus With Considerable Courage and Dubiety

LIKE a small boy entering a dark room, Metro is approaching the terrors of "It Can't Happen Here" with outward bravery but with proper respect for the mysteries of the unknown beyond, writes Douglas W. Churchill from Hollywood to the New York "Times." The dictatorships are no longer a problem, because diplomatic relations with Hollywood were broken long since. What bothers MGM is the Republicans and the Democrats. The 1940 campaign is almost here.

The opening sequence of the Sinclair Lewis piece takes place in a national convention. One ill-advised dialogue passage can raise merry Ned with the film, for members of both parties go to the movies. The picture must not furnish ammunition for the G.O.P. to level at the third-term talk, nor can it lay too much stress on conservatism, for the New Dealers would use it as testimony that the Republicans are a totalitarian race.

Added to this is Metro's self-consciousness, for the studio has long been regarded as the bulwark in Hollywood of the Grand Old Party.

Lucien Hubbard, who is producing, hopes to get the cameras turning. The script departs somewhat from the Lewis novel and even from the scenario prepared by Sidney Howard. Among the several reasons for this, according to information from the lot, is the realization that times have changed since the story was purchased in October, 1935, and adapted in 1936.

Mr. Hubbard preferred not to discuss any phase of possible approval either by the State Department or the President. That, he said, was a matter that concerned the Metro nobility. A first-rate interpreter of intimations could, however, imagine that the script had been submitted to people in high places back in Washington. "Even if such a thing happened, it would be unofficial, and so everybody could deny it," he explained. There being no such thing as government censorship in this country, such a picture could not be approved officially.

The action centres in the Vermont town where Doremus Jessup (Lewis Stone) runs the paper and fights the dictators. (Mr. Hubbard isn't sure, but he does not believe that, because of Vermont's political complexion, the Republicans will get the idea that they saved the country for democracy). Finally Jessup's counter-revolution succeeds, and although Windrip has been shot by his manager, Congress reconvenes and tries the fellow. Again the Common People triumph.

Having no interest in realism, Walter Futter is to indulge in a picture of pure fantasy. It is all about spies and mythical kingdoms and beautiful women. He has no title for it yet; interest in the production centres in the recent purchase of some 500,000 feet of film that was once the ill-fated "Queen Kelly."

Probably only those who have been going to the movies for generations will remember it. "Queen Kelly" was filmed four times in 1928 with Gloria Swanson as star, Eric von Stroheim as director and Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, now Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as producer. Although it was photographed four times, sound was added and the late Richard Boleslavski was drafted to salvage it (he gave up after four days).

In its final form it still was so bad that United Artists, with whom Kennedy had a contract, refused to release it. It was shown in a few European cities but never in this country. The Hays office still shudders at the mere thought of the epic.

Futter paid an estimated $10,000 for the negative, which cost approximately $800,000. Miss Swanson will not appear in the new version but the other principals, such as Seena Owen, Walter Byron and Tully Marshall, may be seen. The main reason for Futter's purchase was to get a lavish banquet scene on which von Stroheim spent $260,000. They don't make sequences like that any more in Hollywood, and Futter may build his whole story around this incident—it is so gargantuan.

Samuel Goldwyn Studios

When the telephone operators at the United Artists studios arrived for work the other morning they were under instructions to answer their boards with "Samuel Goldwyn Studios" instead of "United Artists," as they had done for thirteen years. It was pretty difficult at first, but by now they rarely slip and they display proper deference to the man responsible for their pay checks.

An hour later workmen appeared outside the main entrance, where they took down the worn brass plate that bore the name of United Artists and replaced it with one bearing the name of the man who made "Cowboy and the Lady." These two physical acts were a part of the Goldwyn campaign to lick his partners, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Chaplin and Alexander Korda, in his bitter fight for control of the concern.

Goldwyn has a suit pending in Delaware, the outcome of which he hopes either will free him from his partnership or will force the others to give him control of the company. The latter will be the more desirable from his standpoint. The 18½ acres on which the stages are located is valued at $2,500,000. It is owned by Fairbanks and Miss Pickford. Goldwyn has owned everything above ground for about five years and his lease runs until 1947, with a 21-year renewal clause.

The name change was calculated to have a psychological effect on the Goldwyn enemies, but they appear to be tranquil under it all. Miss Pickford still retains offices in the Goldwyn administration building.

"The Women"

Metro's production of "The Women" is buzzing right along and looms as a threat to the tranquillity of the great American home, the heads of which are content with occasional visits to the neighbourhood beauty shop. MGM, with a true appreciation of Hollywood elegance, has fashioned the beauty parlour to end all beauty parlours. It cost the studio in rentals and purchase of supplies something like $10,000 to equip the place, which contains, in addition to the customary cubicles, such devices as steam baths, mud baths, wax baths, foam baths, sun lamps, diet kitchens and a chapel to leave dogs in. After the lady sees it, she will have difficulty in reconciling herself to "Bettye's Beautye Shoppe" down at the corner.

The picture, as is now well known, will contain not even the voice of a man. The principals include Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Phyllis Povah, Mary Boland, Lucille Watson, Joan Fontaine, Florence Nash, Marjorie Main, Esther Dale, Muriel Hutchinson and Virginia Weidler.

To Dine and Dance

ARCADIA.—Russian cuisine. Ermoll's orchestra, Menary and Muntzeff.—Sokolsky's ballet and Astor Trio.

CASANOVA.—Apollo's Gauchos.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea and cocktails.

CATHAY RESTAURANT—8th floor. Luncheon and dinner.

CHEZ ROVERE—French and Italian cuisine.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Teddy and Ferry Guzza.

DEL MONTE.—Cabaret. Alabido's orchestra. Floorshow—Three Largos, and Nick and Nora.

FARREN'S.—Lantzoff and Svetlanova. —also Billie Dago.

GAIETY.—Night club. Bob and his five Bandstars. Russian and foreign cuisine.

HUNGARIA.—Continental cusine. Stella Szirmay's orchestra.

JESSFELD NIGHT CLUB. — Boder, Stern, Dutch and Fodor.

JIMMY'S.—American style meals at all hours.

LEVENTAIL. — Cabaret. Floorshow. Neumann's orchestra.

MASKEE—Night club. Jones, Winner, Mike and Ignatieff entertaining.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

PALACE HOTEL.—Tea lounge, snack counter and grill room. Music during tiffin, tea, and dinner by a classical trio.

PARK HOTEL.—Dancing nightly. Sunday tea dance. Itkis orchestra. Floor show.

PELICAN.—Night club and restaurant. Dinner and dancing every evening. Geza and Gino, Bocharoff and Schlittner—Palotai Due.

Galina Kassakova

This classical dancer opens tomorrow at Farrens.

Gaiety Night Club

One of the outstanding reasons for the steady popularity of Serge Guy's Gaiety Night Club is the fact that the establishment has no need for artificial cooling, being open to natural evening breezes on three sides. The orchestra, too, under the direction of Bob, is a decided asset. For the summer months patrons will have the advantage of the cool, spacious verandah which can accommodate upwards of 150 persons. The cuisine is under the direction of an expert foreign chef and service is by foreign waiters. The comfortable cocktail bar has a number of pretty attendants.

Duo Palotai

Talented European dancers who nightly appear at the Pelican.

Hollywood Pictures And Politics

Glorifying U.S.A. Instead of Denouncing Dictators

Today it seems to be impossible to keep anything clear of politics, and politics are affecting everything including the film industry. Hollywood has its own domestic political problems as quite a number of the stars as well as the technicians have formed themselves into something like a political party which is distinctly to the Left. Their operations are two-fold. One is to combine and work for better conditions under the producing companies. For this reason vested interests are inclined to regard them as distinctly Red.

Their second function appears to be taking up a strong attitude against the Fascist governments in Europe. Their opinions have been expressed more than once when certain distinguished visitors have arrived at Hollywood and been accorded a cool reception. This was so in the cases of Signor Mussolini's son and Fräulein Leni Riefenstahl, the famous German film director, who is persona grata with the present head of the German state.

But the political problem in Hollywood extends beyond the domestic boundaries. It is giving the heads of producing companies sleepless nights. The question which mainly concerns them is the entire or almost entire loss of foreign markets specially in Germany and Italy. The American film trade is so important and so powerful that its affairs have entered into the realm of diplomacy and been the subject of ambassadorial representations in Rome.

Air-Cooled Farrens

The light coloured ballroom with its green cloth table covers, a striking contrast becomes the more popular by reason of the splendid air-conditioning and cooling system. Lantzoff and Svetlanova have renewed their engagement for another month and will top the entertainment bill, supported by Billie Dago, ten-year-old accordeon prodigy. The management announces the engagement as from tomorrow of Galina Kasakova, classical danseuse and point out that another dancer will open in one week.

Nice Night Club

The beautiful premises of the Pelican night club continue as a popular rendezvous for diners and dancers, the air-cooled institution having a particular charm. With Geza and Gino at the pianos, Schlittner and his violin and Bocharoff at the drums, the music is all that can be desired, in addition the Palotai Duo eccentric dancers from Budapest, always are well received by patrons.

"Arrest Bulldog Drummond"

John Howard soon will be featured at the Grand Theatre.

Question of Age

There seems to be an idea persistent in film renters and exhibitors that the public demand and will have nothing but extreme youth on the screen, an extreme youth which very often means of necessity inexperience and therefore lack of full ability. It is quite true that there are some filmgoers who do not care to see an actor or actress in the forties; who believe that anyone in the forties must be on the verge of the grave. But even they are contented to run after Ronald Colman and William Powell.

Still the demand for youth and nothing but youth has great influence in the film business world, and specially with the advertising of casts outside cinemas. One has even seen bills announcing "You Can't Take It With You" on which was the name of James Stewart and Jean Arthur in large letters, and no mention of either Lionel Barrymore or Edward Arnold. It is questionable if such discrimination against mature years can be accounted good business. It seems to be a relic of the silent film when only looks were supposed to count.

Dancing Partners

It seems to be very difficult to separate Fred Astaire from Ginger Rogers. Rumour after rumour says that they will make no more pictures together, but Astaire is now in London for the première of the latest Astaire-Rogers picture, "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle." In this two dancers represent two famous dancers who preceded them. So this is one more of those biographical films, which cannot be altogether satisfactory to those who recollect the originals.

The important thing about the picture is that it keeps the Rogers-Astaire partnership intact, and so satisfies a large section of the public. Somehow the popular mind seems to revel in partnerships and revolt against the idea of their dissolution. There was quite a movement of protest when Myrna Loy on the screen left William Powell, although the partnership was not long established. There is a feeling that Jeanette MacDonald cannot do herself justice save in the company of Nelson Eddy.

French Club Dance

July is usually heralded in with warm humid weather, and therefore the dinner dance at the French Club on Saturday, should see no mean crowd up on the roof garden. If there is a breeze left in Shanghai, it will be caught up there, and not only Saturday nights, but the week night dances are becoming exceedingly popular with those, who both want to dance in comfort or sit in peace.

For next Saturday night's programme, the Club has been fortunate enough to obtain that graceful exponent of Spanish Dance, la Pasquala. Quite unique in her interpretation, she leaves nothing unsaid until her final bow. She will dance "La Corrida" and "Carmen," while Olympia Elnik will do a rhumba and give a rendering of the "Dance of Victory." The final item of the floor show will be an old favourite, the "Can Can," which will be performed by Tatiana Nevskaya.

Now it's Florence Rice who will be chased all over the landscape by those three mad Marxians—Groucho, Harpo and Chico. Her honeymoon over, Miss Rice is the final selection over a wide field of competitors for the leading feminine role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "A Day at the Circus."

Retaliation or Self-esteem

American producing companies are in something like a dilemma. Their impulse at one time was to retaliate on those whom they had come to regard as their enemies. A group of strongly anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi pictures were planned. Some of these pictures have gone into production and doubtless some will be finished and even marketed. But the producers seem to be taking a second thought. Instead of denouncing on the screen certain European states they will glorify the freedom and superiority of the United States of America.

Probably this is the better way of doing things. It does not slam the door against certain foreign markets, a door which might be reopened with tact and diplomacy, and it satisfies a patriotic bias in a manner as effective as frontal attack. In ner as effective as frontal attack.

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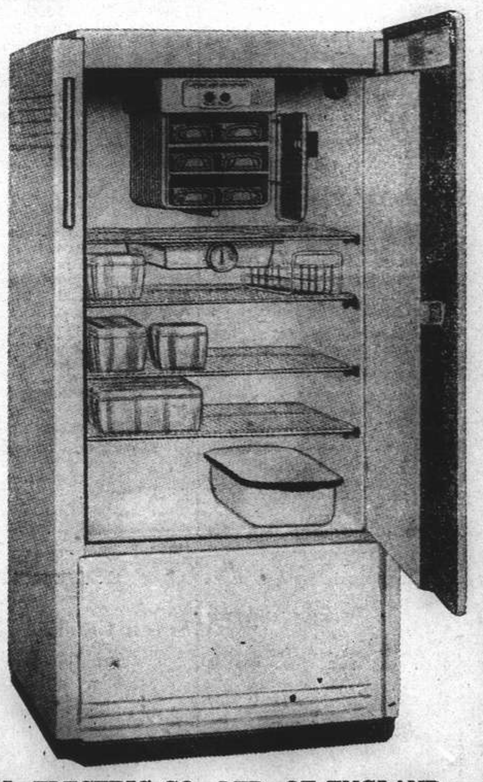

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THE SPORTS PAGE

"Two-Ton" Tony Gets His Big Chance Tonight

Champion Joe Louis Heavily Favoured to Retain World Title; Rough Fight Expected

New York, June 27.

THE New York Boxing Commission tonight declined to pass special rules for the world heavyweight boxing championship bout tomorrow night here between Joe Louis, negro holder of the title, and "Two Ton" Tony Galento, beer-drinking and cigar-smoking challenger who manages a New Jersey barroom in his spare time. The Commission announced that Referee Arthur Donovan had the right to throw either man out of the ring for committing a foul. The referee has the power to disqualify either boxer for committing a major foul, the Commission ruled. The Commission also ignored the demand by Joe Jacobs, manager of Galento, that he be allowed to bring a set of scales into the ring to weigh the gloves to be worn by Louis.

The Commission announced this ruling after reports that Galento would attempt to force the pace and make the bout one of the roughest in history in his effort to beat Louis and create the biggest upset of the century.

Jacobs' demand for scales was an outgrowth of his recent allegation that Louis had used a "gimmick," a small steel dumbell, when he fought and knocked out Max Schmeling in the first round. Jacobs was Schmeling's manager at the time.

Forty thousand spectators are expected to see the fight tomorrow night and they are expected to contribute a "gate" of U.S.$350,000—because there is a belief that the burly New Jersey bartender is utterly devoid of fear and also because a miracle might happen.

Cool Executioner

There is the certainty, on the other hand, that Louis will be the cool, merciless executioner he has ever been in his determination to punch "Tough Tony" into pulp in record time.

Louis was forced into the bout with Galento because of the burly Italian-American's taunts that the negro is "just a bum."

Despite recent reports that Louis looked very slow and stale in his last week of training, the negro is a heavy favourite.

Galento has only himself to blame for drawing a smaller gate than originally expected for his barn-storming tour of the United States, when he appeared in bouts with sparring partners, proved a complete failure.

Galento won all his last seven bouts by knockouts, finishing off Nathan Mann, Harry Thomas, Otis Thomas, Dick Daniels, Jorge Brescia, Natie Brown and Abe Feldman.

Louis, on the other hand, won six out of seven bouts by the short route. He knocked out in the first round Schmeling, Lewis and Roper, his last three victims.

Galento is given very little chance of winning. He is a murderous hitter, but he is wide open and has practically no idea of defensive tactics. But his powerful left swings have the force to pole-axe a bull and if he ever lands—it will be too bad for Louis.—United Press.

League Report on Doping in Sport

Merely Reviving Ancient Practice; Health Aspect Liable to Be Overlooked

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 28.

Football teams and athletes who resort to special treatment for bringing to the important occasion a maximum of physical capacity are merely reviving an ancient practice in modern form, In olden days, warrior Eskimos used to eat certain parts of the toadstool before battle so that the requisite fighting spirit could be generated, and Redskins of North America, before embarking on adventures which were likely to test energies and endurance severely, munched coca leaves.

These data are given in a report to the Information Section of the League of Nations by Dr. O. Boji of the Copenhagen University, on "measures employed to increase the physical output in sport"—in plain English, "doping."

The stress of competition in sport—assisted by the search for new records and by the growth of public interests in sporting events—had undoubtedly promoted resort to stimulants even to the neglect of fundamental principles of health. In the sports engaging the activity of animals—such as horse-racing—the controlling bodies had found it necessary to prohibit the use of stimulants on the ground that such a practice entailed cruelty to the animals concerned.

The same protection should be afforded to human athletes by advising responsible authorities of the exact effects of various measures taken to increase physical capacity so that harmful expedients could be rigidly forbidden.

Sports executives were apt to overlook the health aspect of the matter in their eagerness to ensure success in contests. Medical opinion should be the sole criterion of the merits or demerits of the various specifics employed in such conditions.

On this subject Dr. Boji's report has given exhaustive and reasoned guidance. It cites numerous examples of the use of stimulants in sport and the results attained.

The general conclusions reached may be thus briefly summarised. Certain substances, if judiciously used, can improve the competitor's power of achievement. There are others which are used without any sound proof of their effectiveness, but which do not necessarily endanger health. Others, however, can be definitely described as harmful.

As a rule, medical advice to sportsmen is that treatment which may justify fear of injury to health should be rigorously banned. Emphatically is it maintained that anything which tends to produce an artificial excitement, involving direct danger of intoxication or the indirect danger of whipping up the system to extraordinary physical effort, should be absolutley avoided.

Medically, there is no reason to object to the use of food preparations, vitamins or oxygen, but even there, it is suggested that the trainer should, as far as possible, resist the use of expensive and inefficacious products.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1 D.H., Dopey and The Mate.
Also ran:—Lohengrin, Tragopan, Simple Simon, Adowa.
Dead heat.—Time, 19.03.
Win, $16.60 and $14.80. Forecast (2-4 and 4-2) Div. $113.50 and $103.20.
Place, 1st $21.40; 2nd $16.40.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Feeling Fine; 2, Double Ten.
Also ran:—Society Fan, Vita Spermin, Pokerlaw, Gay Lad.
3½ lengths.—Time, 27.30.
Win, $14.10. Forecast (4-5) Div. $135.10.
Place, 1st $10.00; 2nd $18.40.
Double Event 1/2 (2-4 and 4-4) Div. $16.30 and $25.30.

3—500 yd. flat.—1, Zayelong; 2, Flirting Fan.
Also ran:—Rio Princess, Wild Girl, Golden Robe, Simple Dale.
1 length.—Time, 30.79.
Win, $68.90. Forecast (2-6) Div. $123.40.
Place, 1st $13.00; 2nd $11.00.
Double Event 2/3 (4-2) Div. $33.40.

4—800 yd. flat.—1, Winsome Maid; 2, Tip Top.
Also ran:—Se You Kee, Mona, Chihli Grey Wolf, Mascot Major.
½ lengths.—Time, 50.84.
Win, $13.20. Forecast (2-1) Div $123.90.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $16.80.
Double Event 3/4 (2-2) Div. $44.00.

5—500 yd. flat.—1., Masearoon; 2, Go By.
½ length.—Time, 30.51.
Win, $15.30. Forecast (3-5) Div $109.50.
Place, 1st $8.60; 2nd $13.50.
Double Event 4/5 (2-3) Div. $32.30.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Brass Hat; 2, Silvereen.
1 length.—Time, 30.37.
Win, $36.80. Forecast (6-1) Div $158.60.
Place, 1st $11.00; 2nd $9.60.
Double Event 5/6 (3-6) Div. $55.90.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Lieutenant; 2, Master Bill.
½ length.—Time, 30.40.
Win, $41.90. Forecast (3-1) Div $217.60.
Place, 1st $34.80; 2nd $21.60.
Double Event 6/7 (6-3) Div. $84.10.

8—800 yd. flat.—1, Theydon Bois; 2, Copalet.
½ length.—Time, 49.84.
Win, $23.30. Forecast (3-1) Div. $152.30.
Place, 1st $13.40; 2nd $9.90.
Double Event 7/8 (3-3) Div. $61.90.

9—535 yd. flat.—1, Blue Moon; 2, Grand Slam.
1 length.—Time, 31.24.
Place, 1st $14.70; 2nd $12.50.
Double Event 8/9 (3-1) Div. $60.80.

10—525 yd. flat.—1, Good Boy; 2, Whirlwind.
1 length.—Time, 30.99.
Win, $28.40. Forecast (3-4) Div. $167.50.
Place, 1st $13.40; 2nd $12.00.
Double Event 9/10 (1-3) Div. $100.30.

Thrilling Finish Seen In Greyhound Final

Privately-Trained Entry Wins £500 Cup Race

London (By Mail).

Grosvenor Ferdinand—earning £20 a second for his owner, Mr. W. Dorman—flashed across the winning line to beat the favourite Black Peter, by a head in the Catford Gold Collar final on June 3rd.

Thus a privately-trained dog won the season's first classic from a field of brilliant young racers. As the traps flew up, Gay Restorer gained a length on the locally-trained Trev's Despatch, but the latter went to the first bend almost clear. The two leaders collided on the first turn, and Black Peter, handy in third place, dashed through on the rails to snatch a two-length lead, while behind him Trev's Despatch recovered from the crash only to stumble again.

With Black Peter away on his own, the crowd "shouted home" the favourite. Meanwhile Return Fare II, in the white racing jacket of Trap 3, got clear from trouble and went after the leader. Return Fare II gradually gained on Black Peter down the back straight, and at the last bend only half a length separated them, with the favourite still on the rails.

It seemed that these two would have the finish to themselves when suddenly Grosvenor Ferdinand put in a terrific challenge. Grosvenor Ferdinand's spurt began halfway round the last bend, and he forced his way between Black Peter and the rails five yards before they crossed the line.

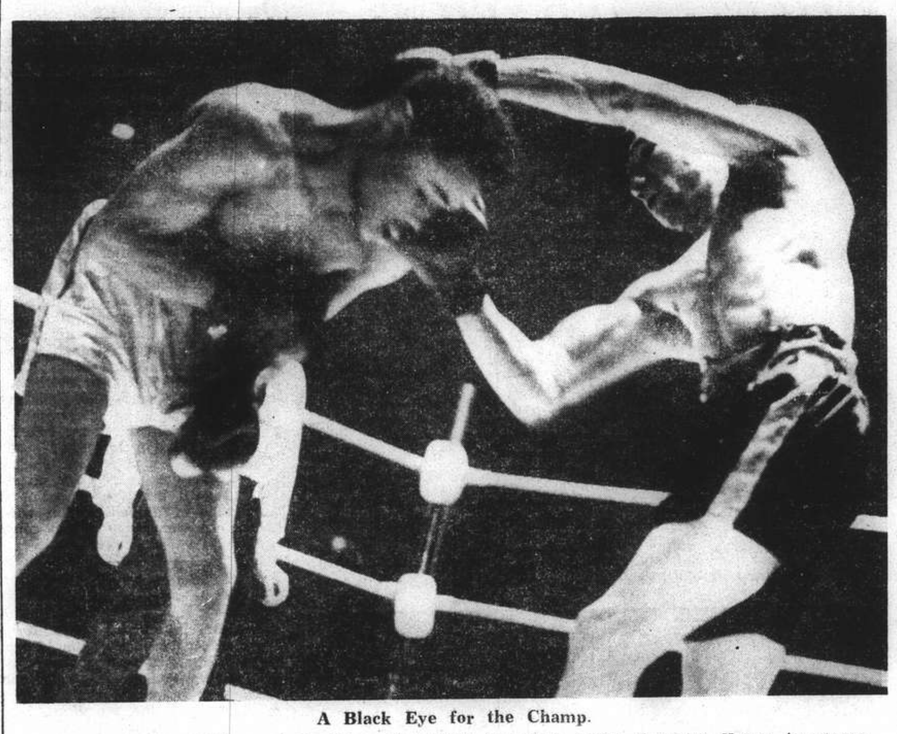
Only the judge could separate them, and then it was only by a head that Grosvenor Ferdinand won. Return Fare II was third, threequarters of a length away. It was the best half-minute's worth of thrills seen on the tracks for many a day, and Grosvenor Ferdinand fully deserved the spoils—£500 and the £150 Gold Collar trophy. The winning time of 25.92 secs. was well outside the 440 yards record.

The runners were all English-bred two-year-olds, a unique feature of any classic to date. Grosvenor Ferdinand won the Wimbledon Puppy Derby last year, when he started at 10 to 1, against. Afterwards he had a four-months' rest through an injured toe.

Seven Cracked Ribs

London (By Mail)

S. Buller, the Worcestershire wicket-keeper, has revealed that an X-ray examination shows he has seven cracked ribs. He is in Chelmsford Hospital recovering from the injuries he received in a car accident in which his colleague, Bull, was killed on Whit Sunday. Buller, who continues to make good progress, will remain in hospital for a fortnight. He has sent a telegram to Mrs. Bull expressing his deep sympathy.



A Black Eye for the Champ.

Ernie Roderick, of Liverpool, English welterweight (at right), hands champion Henry Armstrong, holder of the world lightweight and welterweight titles, a black eye, during their championship bout at Harringay Indoor Stadium. Armstrong won the decision, the fight going the full distance of 15 rounds.

16-Year-Old Junior Champion Unexpectedly Eliminated

Miss Jean Nicholl Has Stage Fright, Defeated By Older Player; Favourites Win Easily

Wimbledon, June 27.

MISS Jean Nicholl, the 16-year-old triple junior champion, was unexpectedly eliminated in the first round of the Women's Singles Championship here today. Miss Nicholl, who was seeded in her first appearance at Wimbledon, lost to a player several years her senior, Miss Vera Huntbach, a Cheshire County player. The match went to three sets, with Miss Huntbach winning by 6-8, 6-4 and 6-2.

The junior champion appeared to have stage fright on her first appearance at Wimbledon. She was very nervous, while her backhand was weak.

Another surprise was seen in the Women's Singles when Miss Mary Whitmarsh, who is considered to have a chance at being chosen for the Wightman Cup, lost to Mrs. Burrow-Sergeant, a Yorkshire County player, in another three-set struggle, by 4-6, 7-5 and 8-6.

All favourites won convincingly today. Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) defeated Mrs. Haylock (Britain) by 6-0 and 6-2, while her compatriot Miss Alice Marble, who is considered to be the likely winner of the title, beat Mrs. Kirk (Britain) by 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Kay Stammers and Miss Margaret Scriven, two of the leading British contenders also won in convincing style, in straight sets.

A mild surprise was occasioned when Miss Gracy N. Wheeler (U.S.A.) beat Miss Betty Nuthall (Britain) in three sets, by 7-5, 2-6 and 6-2.

In the Men's Doubles, Cooke and Riggs (U.S.A.) easily took the measure of the British team of Filby and Shaffi, in straight sets.

Kho Withdraws

Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese Davis Cup player, who tore a back muscle in a recent tournament and was forced to scratch from the Men's Singles, has also withdrawn from the Men's Doubles.

His compatriot, Ho, was beaten in the doubles, in which he had Bayley (Britain) as a partner, by the British team of Edwards and Morton, the score being 6-3, 6-2, 2-6 and 7-5.

Ho was agile and was good at intercepting at the net, where he scored winners with strong smashes. His partner, however, was unimpressive, apart from a strong service.

Women's Singles (First Round)

Miss Mary Hardwick beat Miss Rosemary Thomas 10-8, 6-4.

Miss Kay Stammers beat Miss Middleton 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Lizana beat Mrs. McOstrich-McKelvie 9-7, 6-2.

Mrs. Burrows-Sergeant beat Miss Mary Whitmarsh 4-6, 7-5, 8-6.

Miss Rita Jarvis beat Mrs. Pittman 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Gracy N. Wheeler (U.S.A.) beat Miss Betty Nuthali (Britain) by 7-5, 2-6, 6-2.

Miss Vera Hunthach beat Miss Jean Nicholl 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Haylock (Britain) by 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Kirk (Britain) by 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Margaret Scriven (Britain) beat Miss Ullstein (Germany) by 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles

Cejnar and Drobny (Bohemia) beat M. D. Deloford and C. M. Jones (Britain) 6-6, 6-3, 9-7.

Cooke and Riggs (U.S.A.) beat Filby and Shaffi (Britain) by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Edwards and Morton (Britain) beat Ho (China) and Bayley (Britain) by 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5.

Mitic and Puncec (Yugoslavia) beat Mulliken and Bates (Britain) 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

Collins and Tinkler (Britain) beat Caralulis and Schmidt (Rumania) 14-12, 6-2, 2-6 and 6-4.

Men's Singles

Lumb (Britain) beat Florien (Yugoslavia) 6-1, 6-2.—Reuter.

London, June 27.

The second day of the Wimbledon championships, favoured by brilliant sunshine, was as usual reserved for ladies. Queen Mary again witnessed the games.

Opening the match on the centre court, the Polish champion mlle. Jedrzejowska defeated Madame Meulemeester (Belgium) by 6-3, 8-6. The little Chinese girl, Miss Gem Hoahing, after winning the first two games, was beaten by Mrs. Sperling (Denmark) by 2-6, 0-6. Madame Mathieu (France) scored a victory over Mrs. Porokova (Bohemia), the score being 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Dorothy Little, of England, who, as Miss Dorothy Round two years ago, won the ladies' singles championship at Wimbledon, entered the second round, defeating Miss Stewart (England) by 6-1, 8-6.

Miss Schuhmann (Germany) beat Miss Liebert (England) by 7-5, 7-5; Miss Somogyi (Hungary) defeated Smith (England) by 6-4, 6-4; Miss Slainey (England) beat Miss Maingay (England) by 6-3, 6-1; Miss Weiwers (Luxemburg) beat Mrs. Law (England) by 6-1, 6-0; Miss Saunders (England) beat Miss Mavrogordato (England) by 6-2, 6-1; Miss Wood (England) defeated Mrs. James (England) by 6-1, 6-2; and Mrs. Scott (England) beat Mrs. Herbst (Bohemia) by 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Smith (England) defeated Miss Cardinall (England) by 6-1, 7-5; Mrs. Andrus (U.S.A.) defeated Miss Goss (England) by 6-3, 7-5; Mlle. Panntier (France) beat Mrs. Goodwoyn (Eire) by 0-6, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Hardwick (England) beat Miss Thomas (England) by 10-8, 6-4; Mrs. Fabyan (U.S.A.) defeated Miss Norman (England) by 6-2, 6-2; Miss Noel (England) beat Mrs. Thomson (England) by 6-2, 6-0; and Mrs. Sargeant (England) beat Miss Whitmarsh (England) by 4-6, 7-5, 8-6.

Chilean Star Wins

Mrs. Ellis, of Chile, formerly known as Anita Lisana, defeated Miss McKelvie (England) after a hard struggle by 9-7, 6-2.

Kay Stammers (England) beat Miss Middleton (England) by 6-0, 6-2; Miss Kammersley (England) beat Miss Batt (England) by 6-3, 6-2; Miss Clements (England) beat Miss Cooper (England) by 7-5, 2-6, 6-2; Miss Trouncer (England) defeated Mrs. Strawson (England) by 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Peters (England) defeated Mrs. Curtis (England) by 7-5, 6-0; Miss Wheeler (U.S.A.) defeated Miss Nuthall (England) by 7-5, 2-6, 6-2; Mrs. King (England) defeated Mrs. Roberts (England) by 7-5, 6-1, and Miss Jarvis (England) beat Mrs. Pittman (England) by 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.) defeated Miss Kirk (England) by 6-3, 6-2; Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) defeated Miss Haylock (England) by 6-0, 6-2; Miss Hamilton (England) beat Miss Underwood (England) by 6-2, 7-5; and Miss Curry (England) beat Mrs. Durlace (England) by 6-4, 5-7, 10-8.

Miss MacPherson Grant (England) beat Mrs. Harris (England) by 6-4, 6-1; Mme. Berescu (Rumania) beat Mrs. Harvey (England) by 2-6, 6-1, 6-4; Miss Yorke (England) beat Miss Grover (England) by 6-0, 12-10; Miss Cartwright (England) beat Mrs. Jarvis (England) by 6-0, 6-0; Miss Beazley (England) beat Miss Rodway (England) by 5-7, 6-1, 6-0; Miss Southwell (England) beat Mrs. Lewis (England) by 6-4, 7-5; Miss O'Conell (England) defeated Miss Dearman (England) by 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Mll. Kovac (Yugoslavia) defeated Mlle. Tonolli (Italy) by 6-2, 6-8, 6-1; and Miss Scriven (England) beat Franlein Ullstein (Germany) by 6-3, 6-3.

Sensation on Centre Court

There was a sensation in the women's singles on the centre court when the 16-year-old English tennis ace Jean Nicholl was defeated by Miss Huntbach, an unknown English player, the score being 8-6, 4-6, 6-2.

The most spectacular struggle today was the men's doubles match between Borotra-Brugnon (France) and Menzel-Goepfert (Germany) which was won by the French players by a score of 2-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 after an almost two-hours fight.

Henkel-von Metaxa (Germany) scored an easy victary over Freshwater-de Manby (England) by 6-4, 6-1. 6-4, while Cooke-Malfroy (New Zealand) defeated Prenn-Van den Eynde (Belgium) by 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Gulcz (Germany) and Ploughman (Denmark) beat Hamilton-Leyland (England) by 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. Cejnar-Drobny (Bohemia) defeated Deloford-Jones (England) by 8-6, 6-3, 9-7.

Italian Davis Cup Stars Lose

Hare-Lister (England) surprisingly defeated the Italian Davis Cup players Canepelede and Stefani by 8-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4. Hare is the younger brother of the English Davis Cup player.

Further results of the men's doubles were:—

Caus Mohamed-Savur (India) lost to Butler-McPhail (England) by 3-6, 5-7, 6-4, 3-6. Tloczynski-Bawarowski beat Kleinschroth-Nicolaides by 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; Mitic-Puncec beat Betts-Mulliken by 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Bull-Cooper beat Mottram-Taylor by 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Billington-Hughes defeated Hamburger-Hone by 7-9, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3; E. J. Davis-H. F. Davis defeated Anderson-Robertson by 6-0, 6-3, 6-2; and Boussus-Gentine beat Della-Ports-Walter by 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, and Olliff-Shayes defeated Briggs-Finnegan by 6-4, 6-2, 8-6.

Etchart-Russell (Argentine) defeated Abdesselan (France) and Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) by 6-4, 6-8, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; De Borman-Geelhand defeated Ellmer-Pfaff by 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Hughan-Van Swol defeated Avory-Lee by 6-3, 9-7, 6-4; Baxter-Whiteman beat Mytton-Tew by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Collins-Tinkler defeated Caralulis-Schmidt by 14-12, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4; Gabory-Sziget beat Fischer-Maneff by 6-4, 6-4, 6-1; while Filby-Shaffi lost to Cooke-Riggs by 3-6, 3-6, 2-6.—Trans-Ocean.

Final of Women's Doubles

The final of the Shanghai Women's Doubles Championship, postponed from last Sunday owing to inclement weather, will be decided this Sunday, starting at 5 p.m., on the S.L.T.A. Court, Avenue Joffre. Mrs. M. Reader Harris and Miss M. S. Holwill will meet Mrs. B. Krenov and Mrs. Thelma Collaco. No admission will be charged.

Hostak Scores T.K.O. Over Krieger

Middleweight Tangle Now Being Straightened Out

Seattle, June 27.

Al Hostak, the 23-year-old Seattle lumberjack, tonight regain the National Boxing Association world middleweight championship when he scored a technical knockout over Solly Krieger of Brooklyn in the fourth round.

Krieger became recognized as world champion by the N.B.A. after he had beaten Hostak last November after Hostak had won the title from Freddie Steele. Freddie Apostoli, two-time winner over Krieger, however, is recognized as the world champion by the New York State Boxing Commission.

The middleweight controversy, however, will be settled by September for Mike Jacobs, leading promoter, has already mapped out a series of bouts to decide the championship. Tonight's fight was one of the bouts. Ceferino Garcia recently beat Walter "Popeye" Woods in the other bout. Garcia is to meet Apostoli and the winner is to oppose Hostak for the title.

Hostak weighed 158 ¾ pounds and Krieger 160 ¼.

Setting a blazing pace, Hostak landed heavily with body blows and stinging jabs to force Krieger to retire in the fourth round after suffering some terible punishment.—United Press.

Triple Tie at H.G.C.

A triple tie has occurred in the Dragon Boat Competition of the Hungjao Golf Club, played over 18 holes against bogey, with three-quarter handicap. There were 16 entries. The tie will be played off under the same conditions of a day convenient to all. Following were the results:—

A. V. Pettitt (Handicap 8), All square;* H. Martin Little (Handicap 10), All square;* C. Maclean (Handicap 16), All square;* G. F. H. Bichard (Handicap 15), 1 down; W. D. Ward Smith (Handicap 8), 2 down.

*—Tie.

Home Run in Ninth Breaks Tie

First Battalion Retains Unbeaten Record; Pasko Makes Good as Pitcher

Putting a strong finish to the end with two home runs, the First Battalion remained unbeaten in the City Baseball League when they outscored the Second Battalion by the odd run in seven on the Race Course diamond yesterday afternoon. The two four-baggers were made in the eighth and ninth innings by right-fielder Olsen and third-baseman Mudry.

Pasko struck out seven batsmen gave seven hits and issued two free passes, while Fuller fanned a dozen batters allowed six hits and gave away three base on balls. The losing moundsman was air-tight until the last two frames in which he loosened up.

Batting first, the First nine scored in the opening frame when the Second Battalion made three misplays. After King had flied out to Beeson in centre field, Mudry drew a free pass. Pasko reached first base on a fielder's choice while Mudry got to second when second-baseman Moore erred.

Olsen was fanned but Goush slapped out a bouncing shot towards short where Winchester fielded the ball but made a wild throw to first, scoring Mudry for the opening run.

Duel Between Pitchers

The game then became a pitchers' duel. Fuller was the better of the two as he was not hit for five innings. Pasko gave Fuller a single in the third frame. Both pitchers allowed but one opponent to get to first base until the start of the sixth inning, when batters began to hit away.

Pasko, leading off in the sixth frame, drove a low shot through the pitcher's box and across second base. He reached second on Olsen's sacrifice hit and then took to third on a passed ball by Caldwell.

Here third-baseman Drew saved a sure run as he stopped Goush's liner by a beautiful one-hand catch and threw the batter out at first. Fuller was relieved of the situation when Beeson pulled down Costa's high fly.

Then came the Second Battalion's big inning in which the team tallied three runs to gain a safe lead. Fairchild led off with a grounder which was too hot for Goush to handle. Nowejeck flied out to Right Fielder Olsen but Drew repeated Fairchild's performance by rapping out a hot shot which rolled past Goush. The blow sent Fuller home to tie the score at 1-all.

Winchester came to bat and he redeemed his error in the first inning by a single along the third-base line to chase in both Fairchild and Drew.

The First Battalion rallied in the seventh inning but were unsuccessful, although Ohina gained a two-base hit after Fuller had struck out two men.

However, the ultimate winners' barrage came in the following frame when Pasko led off with a texas-leaguer over second base. Olsen stepped up to the plate and belted a terrific shot to the right of Beeson at centre-right. The ball sizzled past the helpless outfielder for a perfect homer and tied the score.

The issue was finally decided in the ninth frame. After King had grounded out, Mudry clouted a long shot towards centre left. The ball rolled into the Parsee Cricket Club territory beyond any means to stop it, for the winning tally.

First Battalion

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
King, 1b.	4	0	0	18	0	0
Mudry, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3	0
Pasko, p.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Olsen, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Goush, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Costa, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Radd, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Ohina, c.	4	0	1	6	1	0
	35	4	6	27	12	0

Second Battalion

Fairchild, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Nowejeck, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Drew, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Beeson, cf.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Winchester, ss.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Russo, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0	2
Moore, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Caldwell, c.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Fuller, p.	3	1	2	0	0	0
	30	3	5	27	4	5

Score by innings:—

First Battalion	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	—4
Second Battalion	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	—3

Earned runs—by First Battalion 3, Second Battalion 3. Stolen bases—by King 1, Drew 1. Sacrifice hits—by Olsen 1. Runs batted in—by Drew 1, Winchester 2, Olsen 2, Mudry 1. Two base hits—by Ohina 1. Home runs—by Olsen 1, Mudry 1. First on balls—off Pasko 2, Fuller 3. Struck out—by Pasko 7, Fuller 12. Left on bases—by First Battalion 6, Second Battalion 2. Passed balls—by Caldwell 1. Balks—by Pasko 1. Hit by pitcher—Russo by Pasko.

Chief umpire: Childress. Base umpires: Morang and Cushman.

Time of game: 1 hour 27 mins.

Chinese Solemn Outside But Bubble Within

What They Feel Like in Tennis Test Final

London, June 10.

Oriental games players may appear solemn and unperturbed by triumph or defeat, but inwardly they are "on the bubble" like any European, writes Bruce Harris.

So I am assured by W. C. Choy (or, in the Kho Sin Kie manner, Choy Wai Chuen), who, in the hard-court championships at Bournemouth, met Kho in the first all-Chinese final in the history of important match tennis.

"It is not true that we are not emotional," Choy told me, "but perhaps we are less emotional than Western people. True, this is the first all-Chinese final, but it may be the last one for a hundred years.

"Since you want to know why Chinese can learn to play lawn tennis well, think of the similarity of the game to chess, which we have played for thousands of years. In lawn tennis, as in chess, you have to see some moves ahead; you have to work carefully, and with subtlety, for your effect."

Choy, who is a Cantonese, has been in England most of the time over a period of ten years. He went to school at Framlingham, graduated at Cambridge, where he obtained his Blue, went home for a while and since then has been studying law and political history, and playing tennis, in England.

Ladies Tennis League

The Shanghai Ladies Tennis League will be resumed this afternoon with two matches in the First Division and three in the Second. The Cercle Sportif Francais will hold an intra-club affair with the "Red" meeting the "Blue." The Swiss Club will visit the Country Club "B" grounds to make up the two senior tussles.

In the Second Division, the leading Portuguese "A" will play the "B" squad and should add another nine points to their aggregate. The Rowing Club team is to visit the Columbia Country Club while the Bramtoco Tennis Club will be at home to the Deutscher Tennis Klub.

Thhe following is the league standing in both divisions:—

First Division

	For	Against
Country Club "A"	25	2
C.S.F. "Red"	20	7
C.S.F. "Blue"	8	10
Country Club "B"	2	16
Swiss Club	1	17

Second Division

A.S.P. "A"	26	1
Columbia Country Club	14	13
Deutscher Tennis Klub	12	15
Cercle Sportif Francais	12	14
Rowing Club	12	15
Bramtoco Tennis Club	7	11
A.S.P. "B"	6	20

Ladies Softball League

SATURDAY

"A" Division

4.00 p.m.—Shanghai American School v. A.S.P. "A" (S.A.S.).

SUNDAY

"A" Division

9.30 a.m.—Erin-Villa "A" v. W.S.S. (Hiaochow Park).

"B" Division

8.00 a.m.—Betar v. Lantern (Kiaochow Park).

10.30 a.m.—League of Pals v. A.S.P. "B" (Kiaochow Park).

Doyle Says No More Playboy Stuff

Irish Heavyweight Ready For Serious Fighting

London, June 10.

"Now I have found the most perfect girl in the world I am determined to settle down."

These words came from Jack Doyle, the ex-Guardsman boxer and crooner, who is back in London, ready to fight again.

Mrs. Jack Doyle No. 2 is Movita Castenada, the dark-eyed Mexican film actress, whom he married early this year in Mexico.

"Because she was busy on a film in Hollywood, I had to leave her behind," Jack said.

"She thinks boxing's a fine thing for a man and, with her encouragement, I mean to get the British and British Empire championships.

"I am going into training and I am ready to meet all challengers—Farr, Harvey, Phillips and the rest.

"No more playboy stuff with me. I shall fight to make some money and give Movita everything a woman could desire."

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Another Century By Headley

Second Successive Three-Figure Innings by Tourist Bat; England Wins by Eight Wickets

London, June 27.

ENGLAND scored an easy victory today at Lord's, in the First Test Match against the West Indies, winning by eight wickets. Starting their second innings with a deficit of 127 runs, the Tourists were retired for 225 runs in their second innings. England, needing only 99 runs for victory, compiled 100 runs with the loss of two wickets.

The feature of the third day's play was another glorious innings by Headley, the West Indies batsman, who scored 107 runs, his second successive century against England. In West Indies' first innings, he had compiled 106 runs.

Headley was the only visiting batsman who could cope with the varied English attack, led by William Copson, the Derbyshire fast bowler, who took four wickets for 67 runs. Headley was given a tremendous ovation on his return to the pavillion. He was at bat for nearly four hours, in a fighting innings that at one time promised a recovery by the Tourists.

Headley (54) and Weeks (6), resuming for West Indies after lunch, with the total standing at 117 runs for three wickets, for a time resisted all efforts to separate them.

Headley Confidence

Headley's confidence grew with his score and he seemed well on the road to another century. Weeks, however, after playing defensively, was smartly taken behind the wicket by Wood, off Verity for 16 runs (154 for four).

Constantine also did not stay long, offering a catch to Hammond, off Verity, when he had scored 17 runs (190 for five).

Another Tourist bat was dismissed for a "duck" when Cameron was caught and bowled by Wright (199 for six).

Headley, in whom Tourists hopes of pulling themselves out of the jaws of defeat lay, was eventually dismissed, but not until he had succeeded in obtaining his century, his second successive three-figure score against England.

After a fighting and chanceless innings lasting 230 minutes, he gave a catch to Hutton at silly mid-off, from Wright's over.

The dismissal of Headley heralded the quick retirement of the side.

Martindale was out for three runs, caught by Bowes off Wright (204 for eight), while Hylton was taken by Hardstaff, from Copson's delivery, for 13 runs (225 for nine).

The last wicket to fall was that of Clarke, who was the third Tourist to fail to open his account, being caught and bowled by Copson. Barrow was not out with six runs.

England Wins Easily

Needing 99 runs to win the match, England scored the necessary runs with the loss of two wickets. The first to go was Hutton, who was bowled by Hylton for 16 (35 for one).

Gimblett also did not stay long, being bowled by Martindale for 20 (39 for two).

Paynter and Hammond, however, slowly but surely took England to victory, at 100 runs for two wickets. Paynter scored 32 and Hammond 30.

The Second Test Match between England and the West Indies will be held at Manchester on July 22.

West Indies—1st. Innings

Grant, c. Compton, b. Copson	22
Stollmeyer, b. Bowes	59
Headley, c. Wood, b. Copson	106
Sealey, c. Wood, b. Wright	13
Weeks, c. Gimblett, b. Copson	20
Constantine, l.b.w. Copson	14
Cameron, c. Hutton, b. Bowes	1
Barrow, l.b.w. Copson	2
Martindale, l.b.w. Wright	22
Clarke, b. Bowes	1
Hylton, not out	2
Extras	15
Total	277

Fall of wickets:—29-1 (Grant), 147-2 (Stollmeyer), 180-3 (Sealey), 226-4 (Sealey), 245-5 (Constantine), 250-6 (Cameron), 250-7 (Headley), 261-8 (Barrow), 276-9 (Martindale), 277-10 (Clarke).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	26.4	5	86	3
Copson	24	2	85	5
Wright	13	1	57	2
Verity	16	3	34	—

England—First Innings

Hutton, c. Grant, b. Hylton	196
Gimblett, b. Cameron	22
Paynter, c. Barrow, b. Cameron	34
Hammond, c. Grant, b. Cameron	14
Compton, c. Stollmeyer, b. Clarke	120
Hardstaff, not out	3
Wood, not out	0
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wickets)	404

Fall of wickets:—1-49 (Gimblett), 2-119 (Paynter) 3-147 (Hammond), 4-393 (Compton), 5-404 (Hutton).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	20	2	86	0
Hylton	24	4	93	1
Constantine	13	0	67	0
Cameron	26	6	66	3
Clarke	6	0	28	1
Sealey	3	0	21	0
Grant	3	0	23	0

West Indies—2nd Innings

Grant, b. Bowes	23
Stollmeyer, c. Verity, b. Copson	0
Headley, c. Hutton, b. Wright	107
Sealey, c. Wood, b. Copson	29
Weeks, c. Wood, b. Verity	16
Constantine, c. Hammond, b. Verity	17
Cameron, c. and b. Wright	0
Barrow, not out	6
Martindale, c. Bowes, b. Wright	3
Hylton, c. Hardstaff, b. Copson	13
Clarke, c. and b. Copson	0
Extras	11
Total	225

Fall of wickets:—1-0 (Stollmeyer), 2-42 (Grant), 3-105 (Sealey), 4-154 (Weeks), 5-189 (Constantine), 6-196 (Cameron), 7-200 (Headley), 8-204 (Martindale), 9-225 (Hylton), 10-225 (Clarke).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	19	7	44	1
Copson	16.4	2	67	4
Wright	17	0	75	3
Verity	14	4	20	2
Compton	3	0	8	0

England—2nd Innings

Hutton, b. Hylton	16
Gimblett, b. Martindale	20
Paynter, not out	32
Hammond, not out	30
Extras	4
Total (For two wckts.)	102

Fall of wickets:—1-35 (Hutton), 2-39 (Gimblett).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	7.7	0	51	1
Hylton	7	1	36	1
Constantine	3	0	11	0

—Reuter.

Five Outright Wins In County Cricket

Exciting Finishes See Notts, Surrey Winning By 13, 14 Respectively

London, June 27.

Five outright victories, out of six County Championship matches, were scored today, Middlesex obtaining full points by the easiest margin, that of an innings and 25 runs, against Hampshire, at Newport.

Two matches were extremely close and were decided by the matter of under 15 runs. At Tunbridge Wells, Notts only just managed to win from Kent by 13 runs, while at Manchester, Surrey beat Lancashire by 14 runs.

The outstanding bowling performance was seen in the match at Eastbourne, between the Dark Blues and Sussex, which the University won by 56 runs. George Cox, the Sussex all-rounder, took four wickets for six runs, in Oxford's first innings.

A century by Edrich, the former England opening batsman, was the feature of the match between Middlesex and Hampshire. Another Middlesex player who was in the limelight was J. Smith, who took six wickets for 23 runs.

A century each by King and Gibbons enabled Worcester to beat Gloucester by five wickets.

In spite of some excellent bowling by A. E. Watt, Kent lost to Notts by 13 runs. Wyatt took five wickets for 50 in the first innings and six for 67 in the second. Valentine, former England player, scored 90 for Kent.

Details:—

At Newport—Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 25 runs.
Middlesex, 261 (Edrich 118).
Hampshire, 99 (Smith 6 for 23) and 143.

At Worcester—Worcester beat Gloucester by five wickets.
Gloucester, 236 and 226 (Martin, 5 for 60).
Worcester, 386 (King, 106 and Gibbons 104) and 79 for 5 (Lambert 5 for 46).

A Manchester—Surrey beat Lancashire by 14 runs.
Surrey, 278 (Phillipson, 5 for 61) and 240 for 9 declared (Pollard, 5 for 63).
Lancashire, 199 and 305 (Oldfield, 131).

At Bath—Somerset beat Leicester by nine wickets.
Somerset, 203 and 89 for one.
Leicester, 119 (Wellard, 5 for 46) and 192.

At Tunbridge Wells—Notts beat Kent by 13 runs.
Notts 222 (Watt, 5 for 50) and 207 (Watt 6 for 67).
Kent, 176 and 240 (Valentine, 90 and Butler 5 for 87).

At Eastbourne—Oxford University beat Sussex by 56 runs.
Oxford, 178 (Cox, 4 for 6) and 324 (Wood, 6 for 77).
Sussex, 169 and 277.

At Birmingham—Warwick beat Northants on the first innings.
Warwick, 390 for 9 declared (Dollery, 117) and 138 for 3.
Northants, 378.—Reuter.

W. C. Choy Defeats All English Players

Chinese Davis-Cup Star Wins Middlesex Title

London (By Mail)

It is a very humiliating fact that there is not an Englishman who has beaten W. C. Choy, the Chinese Davis Cup player, in a hard or grass court this season. Among his victims is C. E. Hare, the star member of the British Davis Cup team.

On June 3rd Choy continued his successful run by beating E. J. Filby by 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the Middlesex championship at the Chiswick Park Club, but Filby can be very good. The difference between Choy and Filby was that the Chinese player worked out all his plans before he entered the court. Moreover, he had wonderful stroke control and never got flurried.

Filby, restless and hasty, had the shots (as he proved time and again), but was too spasmodic. Choy was almost inhuman with his certainty of return designed to win in the third or fourth stroke of the rally. Except in the eighth game of the second set, Choy hardly made an error, and then he missed two smashes made somewhat difficult by the strong wind that blew straight down the court.

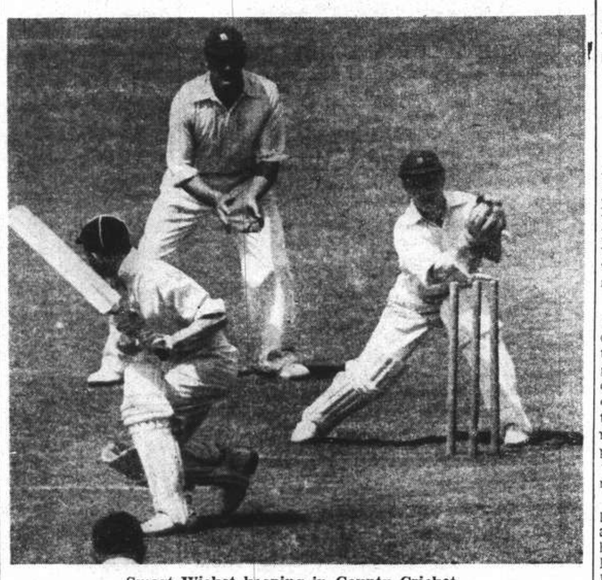
Filby's best effort was in the second set when he pulled up from 1-3 to 3-all. They were also level at 4-all, and there was some hope of Filby winning, but his form immediately dropped below that of an ordinary club player. Choy soon annexed the next two games for the match and the championship, which he has now won two years in succession.

Record-Breaking Match

London (By Mail)

Glamorgan's match with Gloucestershire at Newport will go down in Welsh cricket history because of the records broken and the number of runs scored. Gloucestershire had thrown out a bold challenge by scoring 505 runs for five wickets, but Glamorgan made such a magnificent response when they required 309 to avoid an innings defeat that they passed their highest total in first-class cricket—550 for five against Surrey at the Oval in 1936—while Emrys Davies also broke the side's individual record of 280 not out, scored by Duckfield in the same match.

Altogether Emrys Davies, in his record-smashing innings (287 not out) batted seven and a half hours without being beaten, and Glamorgan at the close were 268 on, but for all their huge scoring they did not get any points. In Gloucestershire's first and Glamorgan's second innings 1082 runs were scored for only nine wickets.



Smart Wicket-keeping in County Cricket

Duckingham (Warwick) is seen stumping McIntyre, off Hollies, during the match between Surrey and Warwick, recently played at the Oval.

Second Longest Ball Game in History Lasts 23 Frames

Brooklyn Dodgers, Boston Bees Battle to 2-2 Tie; Bob Feller Just Misses Pitching No-Hit Game

New York, June 28.

MAJOR league baseball had one of the biggest days of its 1939 season yesterday, featured by two of the most sensational games seen in months.

The Brooklyn Dodgers and Boston Bees fought to a two-all tie in 23 innings, the second longest tie game in baseball history.

In the American League, Bob Feller came within an ace of pitching a no-hit game.

About 55,000 fans in Cleveland's new municipal stadium facing Lake Erie saw the youthful Feller pitch the Indians back into third place with a 5-0 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Earl Averill himself an Indian player until two weeks ago, deprived Feller of a no-hit game when he cracked out a clean single to center-field in the sixth inning for the only Detroit safety.

Feller added 13 Tigers to his strike-out total.

Buck Newson opposed Feller in the first major league night game ever played at Cleveland, but he retired after allowing four runs and five hits in two innings.

The Dodgers and Bees yesterday came close to tying their own record for overtime games.

They played 26 innings to a one-all tie on May 1, 1920, to establish the all-time record.

Dodgers' Endurance Record

The Dodgers manage to participate in almost all the baseball endurance contests. Last month they fought the Cubs to a tie in 19 innings, then the longest game since 1920.

They played the Phillies for 19 Innings in 1919. They have been in five of the ten games running 18 innings or more since they joined the league.

The Bees scored both their runs in the second inning after which they repeatedly put men on base without scoring. The Dodgers tallied one in the third inning and one in the eighth.

The game started as a duel between two of the national leagues leading pitchers.

Whitlow Wyatt was trying for this eighth straight victory for the Dodgers. Lou Fette was out to get his ninth win of the season for the Bees. Wyatt lasted until the 17th inning and was still going strong when Manager Lippy Durocher took him out to save his arm from overwork.

Three relief pitchers finished the game. Fette worked the regulation nine innings after which three other hurlers took their turns on the mound.

Giants Trounce Phillies

The New York Giants trounced Philadelphia, 12-5.

The Giants bunched their blows for two runs in the second, three in the third, one in the fifth, three in the sixth and four in the seventh. The third frame featured home runs by Mel Ott and Zeke Bonura. Jimmy Ripple homered in the seventh period. Emmett Mueller hit a useless four-bagger for the Phillies in the fifth, when the losers tallied three runs.

St. Louis turned back the Chicago Cubs, 5-2, behind the tight pitching of a former Cub, Lon Warneke. The Cards touched Earl Whitehill for four runs in the fourth inning. Larry French replaced the veteran Whitehill and pitched air-tight baseball the rest of the way.

But the Cubs' batters could not regain the lead. Stan Hack hit a homer in the first for the Cubs. Enos Slaughter and Mickey Owen homered for the winners.

The veteran Ted Lyons got his eighth pitching victory of the season as the Chicago White Sox whipped St. Louis, 11-2. The 38-year-old hurler yielded only four hits, and weakened only in the second inning when the Browns got both their runs.

Elden Auker pitched Boston to an easy 6-0 victory over Washington. Three runs in the sixth inning put the game on ice. The Yankees-Athletics game in Philadelphia will be played as part of a double header tomorrow.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	4	1
Chicago	11	15	0
Batteries: Trotter, Whitehead, Gill and Glenn; Lyons and Tresh.			
Boston	8	11	0
Washington	0	6	1
Batteries: Auker and Peacock; Kelley, Krakauskas and Giulliani.			
Detroit	0	1	2
Cleveland	5	10	1
Batteries: Newsom, Coffman and Tebbetts; Feller and Hemsley.			

National League

Brooklyn	2	16	2
Boston	2	17	3
Batteries: Wyatt, Hutchinson, Pressnell, Casey and Phelps, Hayworth; Fette, Lanning, Frankhouse, Shoffner and Lopez.			
Philadelphia	5	13	1
New York	13	12	1
Batteries: Butcher, Harrell, Kerkisck, Pearson and Millies, Coble; Schumacher and Danning.			
Pittsburgh	0	4	0
Cincinnati	6	10	0
Batteries: Sauers, Brown, Sewell and Muller, Berres; Derringer and Lombardi.			
Chicago	2	7	0
St. Louis	5	10	0
Batteries: Whitehill, French and Hartnett; Warneke, Bowman and Owen.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	46	13	.780
Boston	33	23	.589
Cleveland	32	29	.525
Detroit	33	30	.524
Chicago	30	28	.517
Philadelphia	25	35	.417
Washington	24	39	.331
St. Louis	17	43	.283

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	33	22	.635
St. Louis	33	25	.569
New York	34	27	.557
Chicago	32	30	.516
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466
Boston	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	19	37	.339

—United Press

Hand Grenade Disturbs Temple Serenity

Monk Killed by Explosion, Two Others Injured

Although the West Park Temple in Avenue Road is no doubt sacrosanct in the eyes of many of Shanghai's population there is even less doubt that quite a lot of explaining will have to be done today by some of the temple's holy inmates following unusual happenings there yesterday morning.

These unusual happenings, which no doubt ruffled the calm serenity of the place, consisted of nothing less than the explosions of two hand grenades—one at 12.20 a.m. and the other at 1.15 a.m. As a result of these one of the monks, who had happened to pick up one of the lethal instruments to inspect it, now lies in the public mortuary, while other two rest in hospital with injuries which are not serious.

Following the explosions Sinza police were called in to investigate and were infomed that just after the hostilities the temple, which is located between Tatung and Park Roads, was a refugee camp and that probably the hand grenades had been left there by some inmates as a war souvenir.

The police were inclined to believe this story until a search of the premises revealed yet another grenade and in addition a dangerous looking automatic pistol. Naturally the story did not go down so well and investigations are continuing to ascertain who really collected the weapons.

Prior to the hostilities the temple was located at Soochow but the advent of fighting brought the monks to Shanghai, where they opened their temple again. Whoever put the hand grenades in the temple one thing is certain—the monks will look twice before they touch any similar object again.

Federal Government on July 7 Expected

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Said To Be in Peiping

Peiping, June 28.

The Japanese authorities here are reported to be preparing a declaration of some form of Federal Government in China on the second anniversary of the war on July 7.

According to an usually well-informed Chinese source, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed executive of the Kuomintang, has travelled by air from the Shanghai area to Tientsin, whence he was taken to Peiping.

It is expected that he will discuss plans with Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chief of the "Provisional Government" in Peiping and General Wu Pei-fu and representatives of the Japanese-sponsored Government of Nanking.—Reuter.

Scottish Motor Rally

London (By Mail)

In the Scottish Motor Rally, the first accident happened to J. Lysaght Finigan, in a Wolseley ten, who overturned in the "Figure-eight" test at Aberfoyle. Spectators rushed to his assistance and pushed the overturned car back on its wheels. Mr. Finigan completed the test. He was unhurt.

Some remarkably good times were put up by the "tens" in this test. Garages have been working overtime to groom the mud-stained rally cars for the coachwork competition. After checking the final control, at Glasgow, women drivers rushed to the beauty parlours and hair-dressers and then unpacked their smartest gowns to match their cars.

Publisher of "Time" Heavily Sued

Paris, June 28.

Mr. Henry R. Luce, publisher of the well-known American magazine "Time," has been sued by a French press syndicate for 5,000,000 francs, the Paris edition of the "New York Herald-Tribune" reports today. Following a visit to France in 1937, Mr. Luce is alleged to have written that a majority of the French journalists can be bought by political groups or foreign powers.—Trans-Ocean.

Mr. Churchill Issues Warning

July, August, September Most Dangerous

London, June 28.

"July, August and September must be considered as the months in which tension in Europe will become most severe." This warning was given by Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech in London today. He took a serious view of the position in which they found themselves today. It was very similar, Mr. Churchill said, to what happened last year, but with this very important difference—this year no means of retreat were open.

He did not consider war certain, although if one were to consider only German preparations, the tone of their Government-controlled press, and the speeches of their Party leaders, there could be no conclusion possible but that the worst would happen, and would happen quite soon.

Mr. Churchill said he would say to Herr Hitler to "pause to consider, before you take a plunge into the terrible unknown, whether your life's work in raising Germany from prostration may not be irretrievably cast away."

"I wish I could convince Herr Hitler," he continued, "of the fact that the British Empire have reached the limit of their patience."

Mr. Churchill agreed with M. Daladier's estimate of the situation, saying that the forces of aggression had already, to a large extent, gathered.

"I am in a position to know," he asserted, "that a state of extreme vigilance has been prescribed to many of our defence forces, particularly our air defence forces."—Reuter.

New Member Elected to Goncourt Academy

Paris, June 28.

The well-known French actor and playwright Sacha Guitry was elected today a member of the Goncourt Academy. He was chosen on the second ballot by 7 votes to 1 for Andre Billy, a literary critic. The election took place as a consequence of the death of the writer Pol Nevenux, who died on March 26.—Havas.

Biggest Fire in London Since 1897

Firewomen Enthusiastic in Attacking Giant Blaze

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 27.

What is believed to be the biggest fire in the city of London since 1897 occurred in the Barbican last evening.

The flames involved a mantle manufacturers, a wholesale jewellers office and a milliners establishment. They then leapt across narrow New Zealand Avenue to a furnishers warehouse.

Numerous women of the Auxiliary Fire Service Workers, anxious to gain the experience of a really big blaze, enthusiastically assisted scores of regular fire engine teams.

Firemen, crawling like flies on the dizzy heights surrounding the buildings, directed water on the furnace below until the streets streamed with it to a depth of six inches.

The fire occurred after normal business hours, when the buildings were mostly empty, but there were many dramatic escapes. Total casualties were four persons injured.—Reuter.

Floods of Albert Canal Cover 250 Acres

Russian Engineer Drowned In Sudden Flow

Brussels, June 27.

Complete mystery surrounds the bursting of the banks of the new £15,000,000 Albert Canal, which was to have been opened by King Leopold in July.

Water from the canal this morning covered an area of 250 acres near Hasselt and is now flowing along the valley of the Demer River.

A bridge over the Demer at the entrance into Hasselt cracked and was closed to traffic and pedestrians.

The fact that only one person lost his life, namely a Russian engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, is probably due to the district being thinly populated.

The disaster is attributed to the sandy nature of the soil in the Hasselt district.

Great efforts are being made to repair the breaches in order that the remainder of the canal may be opened in July as fixed.—Reuter.

Famous Soviet Actor Held in Moscow

Moscow, June 28.

M. Vsevolod Meyerhold, world-renowned Soviet stage director and actor, was unexpectedly arrested a few days ago at his Moscow home, reliable circles confirm. The arrest was carried out by the G.P.U. or Soviet Secret Police. No statement has been made as to the charge on which he is being held.—Trans-Ocean.

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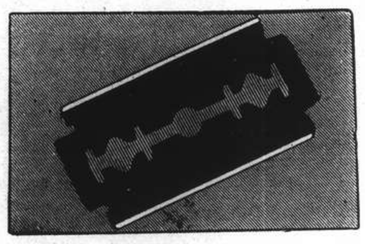

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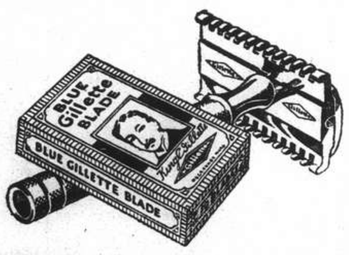

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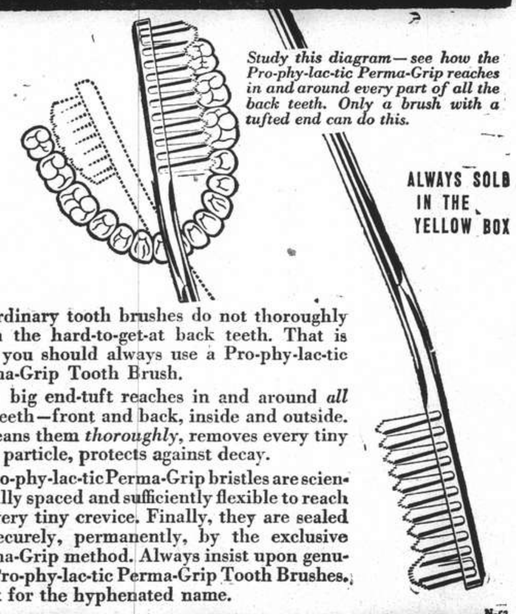

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BIRTH

VESTRUP.—On June 7, 1939, at Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. VESTRUP, a son. -9311

MARRIAGE

BLOWN—AMBROSE.—On June 28, 1939, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett, M.A., D.D., WINIFRED GAUNT, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Ambrose, of Hongkong, to GEOFFREY WILLIAM, youngest son of Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Blown of Shanghai. (Hongkong papers, please copy.) -9339

CARD

Mr. and Mrs. N. N. KUSNETZOV
Miss NINA KUSNETZOV
ss. Conte Biancamano

P.P.C. -9320

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

AN IMPROVEMENT

The developments relative to Tientsin which have just occurred suggest that a very real endeavour will be made to reach a solution of the problems involving the northern port which have resulted from the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The first indication that there was a turn for the better was the announcement that orders had been given to stop the stripping of Britons at the barriers. General Homma in seeking to minimize the effect of stripping was not altogether successful, for while there may be something to be said with regard to the attitude of the Japanese towards nudity, the reason why Britons were being stripped involved completely different considerations which should be apparent to everyone. It was the motive behind the stripping which was the most objectionable part of the whole business, for it is obvious that it was not done purely in the interest of thorough searching, and in private, but carried out in a manner which was calculated to degrade the victims in the eyes of onlookers. That, it is pleasing to learn, has now been stopped, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese authorities in Tientsin will see to it that there is no recurrence of the practice. While not for one moment admitting the right of the Japanese to search any extraterritorial foreigner, except those of their own nationality, it may be hoped that the removal of this particularly irritating form of discrimination, for discrimination it undoubtedly was, should help to relieve the tension which has prevailed in Tientsin for the past fortnight, and may serve to bring about a better atmosphere for the negotiations which are now, it is reported, to be conducted in Tokyo. This is no time to seek to discover which party has achieved any sort of success. The whole issue as it was at first raised by the Japanese, namely the handing over of the four accused Chinese, was wholly susceptible of compromise, and it is hoped that the transfer of the negotiations from Tientsin to Tokyo will permit of that form of settlement which should tend to improve the relationships between the two nations.

The restriction of the Tientsin dispute to a purely local aspect is in itself a triumph of good sense. Quite obviously, if as it is reported, Japan will demand a complete reorientation of Britain's policy towards the Chinese Government the matter will cease to be the local affair it is sought to maintain it, and will become one of such far-reaching significance that the effecting of a settlement will inevitably be reached with the greatest difficulty. It is not possible to believe that Great Britain will readily consent to so radical a change in its Far Eastern policy as that which it is reported Japan will demand. As it has been pointed out, time and again, British trade and British interests have been built up in China during a century of honourable effort. The rights and privileges which the British enjoy here are the result of successive agreements made between the British and Chinese Governments, and it is inconceivable that Great Britain would consent to the recognition of the much advertised "new order in Asia" which has been brought about by the unilateral action of Japan, and in defiance of her own treaty obligations. For this reason it is to be hoped that when the points which Japan wishes to discuss are published they will not contain such as would condemn the negotiations to failure from the very commencement. Obviously when the time comes for a final settlement of the many questions which have arisen out of the hostilities many points which are now pending will have to be dealt with, but to endeavour to hang the principal of them on the Tientsin incident might serve to defeat the purpose of the proposed negotiations. Should that occur there is danger that the general situation would deteriorate instead of improving, and there is at the present so much room for improvement that a further worsening would in all the circumstances be tragic.

On some of the reported Japanese points it should be comparatively easy to reach a settlement. Even now the fate of the four Chinese prisoners cannot properly be decided by an arbitrary handing of them over to the Japanese authorities. The jealous manner in which Britain has always regarded the administration of the law of extradition requires that the British authorities should be reasonably satisfied of the probability of the men's guilt. They claim not to be at the present, and if the original suggestion of a mixed committee of arbitration, by the decision of which both Britain and Japan would agree to abide, is eventually accepted that would in all probability be the best solution of the difficulty. With the Japanese demand that the neutrality of the British Concession at Tientsin shall be strictly maintained there is complete agreement in principle. The issue here is one of fact. Has that neutrality been maintained or not? The British and Japanese authorities differ on that point, though the evidence available suggests that the authorities of the Concession have at all times done their utmost to preserve it, and have succeeded to such an extent that only one act of political violence, for which the four Chinese are held, can be alleged against it. If in these coming negotiations the attention of the representatives of both governments are concentrated on these two points, there is every hope for a successful issue. Such a success would do a great deal towards bettering the atmosphere, not only in Tientsin in particular but throughout the Far East in general.

Munitions for China

A statement made recently in the House of Commons, by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Germany was still the largest supplier of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Government, has created quite a deal of interest in Shanghai. All along it has been realized that Germany was doing a very substantial business in these lines with the Chiang Kai-shek régime, but it seems to have been believed by some Japanese that this trade had now ceased. That does not appear to be the case, as enquiries made by the "North-China Daily News" tend to show. A day or so ago it cabled its London correspondent in the following terms:—

Important. Can you obtain confirmation Germany even now supplying munitions China?

The reply has since been received:—

Reply yours definitely yes stop Quantities uncertain stated extensive.

That should serve to assure those who believe the German trade in munitions with China has not yet been discontinued. The point is of importance, as Great Britain has been singled out for blame because of the assistance she has been giving the Chinese Government. She has of course been doing nothing incompatible with her neutrality in this present dispute, and has been well within her rights in doing what she has done. So also has Germany, but that country is a party to the Anti-Comintern Pact together with Japan. Japan is supposed to be fighting Communism against which the Pact is formulated, and yet Germany appears to be doing nothing wrong in Japan's eyes, by supplying the latter's opponent with the materials with which to prolong resistance. It is a singular state of affairs, which seems to suggest the establishment of a new principle, and that is that it is not that which is done which is wrong, but the person who does it.

Baron Hayashi

The death of Baron Gonsuke Hayashi at Tokyo, at the good old age of 78, closes a remarkable career. Graduating from Tokyo University in law, in 1887, he went straight into the diplomatic service and became an élève-consul at Chefoo in that year. Three years later he became a full consul, and in 1896 went to London for the first time as Secretary of Legation. Two years afterwards he became director of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and the very next year was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Seoul, which position he occupied until the following year. In 1906 he went to Peking, and later was sent to Rome as Ambassador where he remained until 1916. From that year until 1919 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Peking holding the rank of Ambassador, while in 1919 for a short while he was Governor General of the leased territory of Kwantung in the next year, going to the Court of St James as Ambassador. In 1925 he accompanied Prince Chichibu on a special mission to England, and four years later was appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies. He was noted throughout the later years of his life as a staunch friend of Great Britain, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George as well as with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. His sterling qualities were admired by all with whom he came in contact, and in Britain, as also in the Far East, he had many friends amongst the British with whom he came in contact. His distinguished career and meritorious service earned him the recognition of the Emperor of Japan who recently conferred upon him the higher court rank of junior first grade. His passing will generally be regretted by the British who realized and appreciated his friendship, knowing that if there had been many more like him the cordial relations which existed between the two countries during the great part of his career would not have deteriorated.

Legible Handwriting

Mr. P. W. Massey, Chairman of the Cathedral School for Girls, speaking at the closing exercises of the school yesterday, made an interesting point when he referred to the necessity for really legible handwriting. Mr. Massey was highly complimentary of the specimens of handwriting placed on exhibition, but he obviously had in mind the steadily deteriorating standard not particularly at the Cathedral School but at schools in general. Casting back to the Victorian period when copper plate perfection was esteemed but acquired after long and patient practice, the contrast with the modern standard is marked. Calligraphy then was as much an art as drawing or painting or architecture, although while pictorial or architectural art has survived, calligraphy has not except in engraving establishments where the demand for hand engraved visiting cards and invitations still meets the competition of cast type. The reason for this, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that in the desire for excellence calligraphy passed beyond the simple needs of legibility and assumed extravagantly ornamental forms which are preserved only as picturesque examples of workmanship of a more leisurely period. Nowadays, education has become more intense, and calligraphy assumes less importance than the inculcation of knowledge, and as the demand for this increases there must be more resort to mechanical means of greater efficiency to cope with the vastly expanding field of utility. Hence, the typewriter. Outside schools, there are few spheres of endeavour, especially in the mercantile world, where the modern tempo can be accommodated by handwriting. In many schools in the United States, a typewriter is an essential part of the student's equipment, and although the graceful art so polished in the last century may be suffering it cannot be said that the standard of education has suffered. Even in literature, where the muse is supposed to exercise its play according to the author's will transferred from the brain to the hand, mechanical means have wrought tremendous transformation. The author of bygone days who shut himself in his study while words and thoughts flowed from the pen in his fingers—and sometimes beautiful illustrations as insets—is now an anachronism, or rather, a rarity. The typewriter has produced many modern classics and works on a lesser scale have been produced by dictation to shorthand writers and some via the medium of the dictaphone. As for legibility, any bank clerk will tell you that signatures nowadays are symbols decipherable in cases of doubt by the handwriting specialist. This does not mean to infer that Mr. Massey is crying in the wilderness with his reference to more legible handwriting. It goes to show the need for more attention to this ordinary accomplishment of the student who, neglectful of this aspect of school training, under modern influences of a less insistent world, may help to bring about the extinction of one of man's first achievements in his emergence from the barbaric age along the path of enlightenment and civilization—the ability to write by his own physical efforts. There may come a time when civilization is once again plunged back into barbarism and it would be ironic to think that emphasis on mechanical means may have deprived him of his earliest accomplishment.

IN PARENTHESIS

Nervousness

"Was he nervous when he proposed?"

"Awfully—but not so nervous as I was until he got it off his chest."

* * *

True Story

FIRST Student: "I see you're getting better marks lately. How's that?"

Second Student: "My dad's on a trip so I do all my work myself."

* * *

Mistaken

THE waiter was taking the order of a pretty girl, who was accompanied by a florid, podgy, middle-aged man.

"And how about the lobster?" the waiter inquired.

"Oh, him!" came the startling reply, "He can order whatever he likes."

* * *

International Incident

A JAPANESE sailor, taking English lessons in an American house on Range Road was bitten recently by a German Alsatian. The sailor was rushed to the Japanese Naval Hospital for the French Pasteur treatment, whilst the dog was taken to the observation kennel at Gordon Road Police Station.

* * *

In Time

THE nervous patient had just completed a long recital of her symptoms.

"And, Doctor," she added, "I felt so ill I just wanted to die."

"Dear me," replied the medical man sympathetically, "you did quite right to send for me at once."

* * *

Some More

A VERY young and pretty girl who had gone to see some Territorial manœuvres was so startled by the unexpected firing of the rifles that she screamed and stepped backwards into the arms of a surprised young man.

"Oh," she said, blushing, "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery!"

* * *

Animal Kingdom

THE chess world seems to be slipping. It is to be noted from a recent tourney in Kemeri, that the two opponents, respectively, were named Hasenfuss and Besrutschko, apparently German and Russian contenders. Translated into English, their names would be "Rabbit-foot" and "Without Arms." Perhaps we may expect "Elbow-Grease" and "Left-handed Monkey-wrench" soon.

* * *

Workhouse Blues

A NEW aspect of the devilish cruelty of the Victorians was revealed in a piece I read in the papers, writes Nat Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

It seems that the Victorians while forbidding mixed bathing conceived the idea of mixed work-houses. That is to say, they allowed the sexes to mix freely only when they were too old to bother about sex or too poor to protest against their fate.

Their smug excuse was that the society of old women would comfort old men in their declining years, though according to Mrs. L'Estrange Malone, vice-chairman of the Public Assistance Committee of the L.C.C., the old men are much happier without them.

Anybody with the most elementary knowledge of human psychology would have known this from the start.

In the long war between men and women men lose interest first. They have lost the battle, as they always must, and when they are too old to fight they like to be left alone to lick their wounds.

But now that the L.C.C., in its infinite mercy, has separated the sexes one cannot help feeling sorry for the old women.

It is natural to them to go on fighting till they die. If they have no old men to plague and bully and chase around the institution they will turn and rend each other.

* * *

Fearfully Fond of Horses

I SHALL never know why I find it impossible to take the slightest interest in horseracing, writes a British columnist. I have no moral views about it. In fact, I have no views about it at all. I just don't care what's running, who's riding or what (or who) wins.

I have been to only one race-meeting in my life. That was in Hollywood. I tried to think up excuses, but when people in Hollywood decide to take you somewhere you go whether you like it or not. I hadn't the courage to tell them the plain truth because if you tell a racing man that you are not interested in racing he won't believe you.

At this time of the year I suffer more than usual from racing men who won't believe my simple story.

They either want to give me a tip, or they want to get a tip from me. Sometimes they whisper the name of a horse in my ear, and expect me to look pleased and grateful. The least they expect is some intelligent conversation about it. And when I reply, quite truthfully, "I have never heard of the animal, and I didn't even know there was a race being run today," they think I am just being silly or snooty.

If you are connected in any way with newspapers it is generally assumed that you have inside information about horses. Therefore it is quite common for me to be asked what I know for the 2.30 or the 3.30, or whatever race result is bothering them at the moment. When I reply "I know nothing whatever about it," their suspicions are aroused and their appetites for tips sharpened.

They think I am meanly withholding information which would make their fortunes.

Please don't think that because I'm not fearfully fond of racing I'm not fearfully fond of horses.

I'm so fearfully fond of them that I would like to see them all retired tomorrow, burying their noses in the lush grass or hanging their foolish faces over hedges.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	66.0	Max.	84.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	70.5	Max.	83.5

Rainfall .37

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	66.6	Max.	85.6
Same date, 1938	Min.	69.3	Max.	85.8

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 27th:—Low and unsteady pressure over Japan: rather steady over China. North-westerly winds over Shantung: south-westerly to southerly over our regions and in the south. Fine weather in the north: rainy in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 28th:—Overcast and misty weather. Easterly breezes. Low and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine weather and westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy with south-westerly to south-easterly winds over our regions. Cloudy to overcast with rain and south-westerly winds over the Eastern Sea. Low area to the south-east of Guam.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To THE I. C. RELIEF FUND

X. X. for 15 needy old ladies	$75.00

To THE I. C. MILK FUND

Major J. N. Lewis Bryan	$16.60

To THE E. R. F. A. C. FUND

Geo. Wright	$50.00
H. A. Meyer	10.00

To THE EMIGRANTS' HOSPITAL FUND

H. A. Meyer	$15.00

In memory of Mrs. Marjorie Parker:—

I Ginter	5.00

Negotiations On Crisis In Tientsin Due

British Consular Official Going to Tokyo In Warship to Begin Talks; Japanese Agree To Diplomatic Settlement of Problem

Tokyo, June 28.

THE Japanese Government has decided to settle the Anglo-Japanese crisis at Tientsin in Tokyo through the holding of diplomatic negotiations, the Government announced today in an official communqué.

"In response to the British proposal, the Japanese Government has decided to conduct negotiations in Tokyo with a view of solving the various questions relating to the present situation at Tientsin," the communiqué issued by the Foreign Office said.

"Japanese officials concerned in Tientsin will be summonded to Tokyo for the purpose," the communiqué added.

The announcement constituted an official reply to Britain's request that the Tientsin affair be solved through diplomatic negotiations.

Major G. A. Herbert, British Superintending Consul at Tientsin is expected here shortly to participate in the discussions. He will leave Tientsin tomorrow in H.M.S. Decoy. No British military authorities from Tientsin, however will be represented at the forthcoming discussions.

To Begin Next Week

Consular negotiators and military representatives from Tientsin will proceed to Tokyo where the negotiations will be held under the supervision of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie.

The Anglo-Japanese negotiations probably will begin here next week. The negotiators presumably will be the senior consuls from Tientsin, but the American consul-general is not expected to participate.

The "Asahi Shimbun" remarks today in an apparently inspired article that the Japanese Government is convinced that the "British at present are showing a sincere desire for a peaceful outcome and therefore Mr. Arita has consented to negotiate."—United Press.

Satisfaction in London

London, June 28.

The announcement yesterday by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Japanese Garrison Commander at Tientsin, that he had given orders that the stripping and humiliation of British subjects be halted immediately was received with the greatest satisfaction here.

Major G. A. Herbert

The announcement was interpreted as a Japanese move to curb incensing British public opinion, which otherwise is indifferent to China, and to prevent forcing the British Government's hands on large issues on which Japan desires to "go easy."

It was now evident that Japan does not wish to expand the Tientsin crisis into a wider north China issue which would have inevitably led to an Anglo-Japanese imbroglio of serious proportions.

What little "face" the Japanese might lose in relaxing their stern measures at Tientsin they henceforth apparently hope to gain by focusing world attention on their operations at Foochow and Wenchow during the Tokyo negotiations.

Currency Pressure Expected

Japan will ask Britain to co-operate in suppressing all forms of terrorism in Tientsin in the British Concession and also will likely exert pressure on Britain to co-operate in the establishment of Japanese controlled currency in Japanese occupied territory, it was believed here.

Britain has already indicated her willingess to comply with the first request.

There was little likelihood seen here of Britain acceding to the Japanese currency demands which was expected to keep cropping up more strongly each time.

Nevertheless, the fact that Japan has agreed to talk about the Tientsin situation as a local incident is a great step toward easing the Far Eastern tension, even if only for the time being, it was generally expressed here.—United Press.

Crisis Believed Eased

Washington, June 28.

High diplomatic officials believed today that the Anglo-Japanese crisis in the Far East had definitely eased and they were optimistic that the peaceful negotiations to be conducted in Tokyo over the Tientsin situation would soon result in a settlement.

The order of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin to end the "stripping activities" and relax the food blockade was taken as a good sign.

Japanese propaganda in belittling the extent of the reported indignities suffered by Britons in Tientsin and the seriousness of the general situation was believed here to be a prelude to a "face-saving" reversal of some aspects of Japanese policy.

Informed circles said that the British Government constantly informed the State Department of new developments and it was believed that American nationals were still not involved.

Meanwhile, some Washington observers believed that the declaration by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Tientsin Japanese Garrison Commander, was made on Tokyo's instructions. This contradicted the prevailing belief here but

(Continued on page 8)

Japanese Military Demands

Not Unwilling for Tokyo Negotiations; Four Terms; Weaknesses Analysed

Tientsin, June 28.

Well-informed Japanese observers here state that the Japanese authorities in Tientsin have no objection to the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo for a settlement of the Tientsin issue.

The following four points, however, these observers point out, constitute Japan's minimum terms for a settlement, judging by the attitude of the Japanese authorities, both diplomatic and military, at Tientsin:—

1.—**Joint search and control of terrorists in a thoroughgoing manner.**
2.—**Drastic control of anti-Japanese elements in the British Concession.**
3.—**The liquidation of economic disturbances in North China, and British co-operation in the economic policy of the new regime in North China.**
4.—**The handing over of the $48,000,000 worth of silver specie held by Chinese banks in the British Concession to the "Peiping Provisional Government."**—Reuter.

Japan Vulnerable

London, June 28.

Japan has chosen, particularly in the last few weeks, to challenge the British attitude in China to destroy British interests there, says "The Times" today.

"The challenge," it adds, "if it persists, will be taken up.

"Japan is more vulnerable than most nations to economic pressure. Her newly-built industries depend almost entirely on imports from abroad—very largely from different parts of the British Empire and almost wholly from countries which, having important interests in China, might be willing to join a policy of long-range embargo on exports from Japan.

"Japan's army is embarrassed on the mainland. She is not well placed to sustain a long economic struggle.

"Fortunately, there is no reason to believe that the Japanese Government is prepared to drive matters to this extreme.

"It may be well to point out that if it did come to a war, the long trade routes of Japan would be open to an attack without the employment of very much larger naval and aerial forces than are already available in the East, and that Japanese communications with China are also particularly vulnerable."

"There is earnest hope that a settlement will be reached," "The Times" concludes, "but the patience of the British public is not inexhaustible."—Reuter.

Show of Strength Urged

Sydney, June 28.

"The point has been reached at which the British Government must decide whether any action can have consequences more damaging than those being inflicted now," declares the "Morning Herald" in an outspoken editorial published today on the situation in Tientsin.

"If recent European history is not to be repeated in the Far East," the journal asserts, "Japan must quickly be shown that Great Britain is neither unwilling nor unable to take reprisals for insults and injuries wantonly imposed on her."—Reuter.

U.S. Missionary's Fate Unknown

Is He Being Held by The Japanese in Nanchang?

Hankow, June 28.

American Consular authorities here continued to view with grave concern the silence of the Reverend L. W. Holland, American missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Nanchang, Kiangsi. They disclosed today that the case, which began when a Japanese news agency reported that the home of Mr. Holland in Nanchang had been searched on June 14 and anti-Japanese leaflets found, was by no means settled.

The local Japanese authorities have assured the American Consulate-General that Mr. Holland has not been arrested but gave only vague replies concerning the exact action taken by the Nanchang authorities with respect to the American missionary.

The Japanese authorities here, however, accepted a letter from the American Consulate for transmission to Mr. Holland requesting a full report, it was revealed. To date no reply has been received, the American authorities stated.

The Reverend L. W. Holland, together with three other Americans, is caring for some 200 Chinese refugees at the Nanchang General Hospital.—United Press.

Swede Arrested in Kalgan

Peiping, June 28.

The arrest in Kalgan of Mr. George Soderbohm, well-known North China importer and exporter was still unexplained here today.

The arrested man is the son of the Reverend C. G. Soderbohm, head of the Methodist Protestant Mission in Kalgan, and has traded for years in the Kalgan-Paotow area, Mr. Soderbohm's friends declared.—United Press.

Tientsin Issue Explained by Prime Minister

No More Incidents are Expected to Occur

London, June 28.

In view of the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo on the Tientsin issue, the British Government assumed that there would be an end to stripping, searching and similar incidents in Tientsin—and they had reason to hope that this in fact would be the case, declared Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minsiter, replying to questions on Tientsin in the House of Commons today.

Replying to six questions on the Order Paper, Mr. Chamberlain declared, dealing first with the local situation, that arrivals of perishable foodstuffs continued to be spasmodic, and only a fraction of the normal quantities was reaching the British Concession.

The British authorities were taking active steps to remedy the present deficiency.

British subjects passing through the barriers, since the commencement of the blockade, had been subjected to a rigorous search.

In 15 instances, British subjects had been compelled to strip, and these included one incident involving a British woman.

It did not appear, however, that there had been any more cases during the last day or two.

Representations in Tokyo

"Sir Robert Craigie," the Prime Minister went on, "has been in communication for some time with the Japanese Government on the position, and I am now able to announce that, as a result of the exchange of views between the British Government and the Japanese Government, it has been agreed that conversations shall take place in Tokyo, in order to effect a settlement of the various questions relating to conditions in Tientsin.

"Representatives of the local British and Japanese authorities will be invited to Tokyo for that purpose."

In view of these conversations, Mr. Chamberlain continued, the British Government assumed that there would be an end to stripping, searching and similar incidents in Tientsin—and they had reason to hope this would in fact be the case.

In the circumstances, the British Government was not disposed to consider the advisability of referring the dispute to the League Council.

Asked if the conversations at Tokyo were limited to local issues, or if they covered the wider demands advanced by a Japanese spokesman at Tientsin, Mr. Chamberlain replied that the conversations related to the local issue.

He gave no answer when Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Conservative member for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, asked whether, pending the result of the Tokyo conversations, the Prime Minister would insist that all interference with British subjects at Tientsin should "cease absolutely now; and would he point out that, as a Great Power, we have exercised greater patience during the past fortnight than any other Great Powers in history?"

Insistence on Rights

Referring to the situation in South China, Mr. Chamberlain said the Japanese authorities had annnounced that military operations would begin on June 27 against the treaty ports of Wenchow and Foochow.

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai had sent a request to all third Power vessels, including warships, to leave these ports by noon on June 29.

"The British Consul-General in Shanghai," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "has replied pointing out that the right of British vessels to proceed to any port in China remains unaffected; and that we consider that the Japanese authorities consequently, are not entitled to exercise undue interference with the movement of British ships, or cause avoidable danger to British lives and property.

"The situation as regards the visits of merchantmen to Swatow is still obscure, and negotiations contiue between the local British and Japanese authorities."—Reuter.

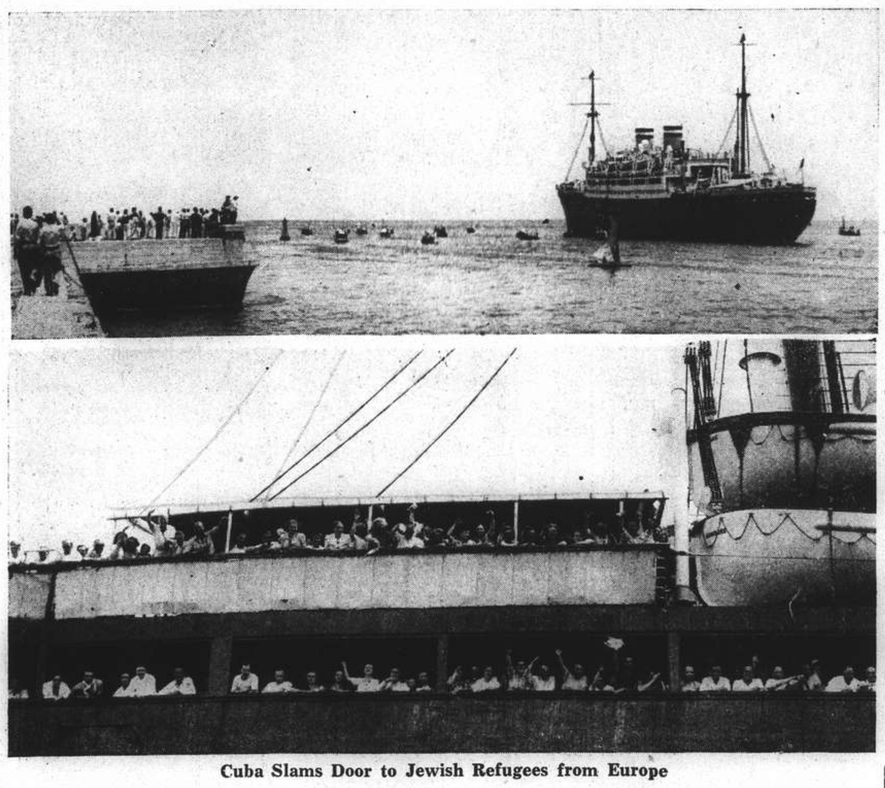
Egypt to Be Brought Nearer Turkey

Roads Being Built for Military Purposes

Rome, June 28.

Seeking to facilitate military transport in the event of a conflict, the British General Staff has drawn up plans for the construction of a network of military roads between Egypt and Palestine at a reported cost of £200,000, reliable reports reaching here today said.

Importance was attached by military experts here to this plan as it will bring Egypt nearer to Turkey.—Domei.



Cuba Slams Door to Jewish Refugees from Europe

Unlike Shanghai which is receiving Jewish refugees from Europe almost every week, Cuba put down the bars when the German liner St. Louis arrived from Hamburg with 915 refugees. Here are seen the refugees lining the deck, and the vessel steaming out of Havana harbour followed by small boats to pick up world-be suicides. The refugees returned to Europe and were eventually allowed to land in Britain, France, Belgium and Holland.

Further Salary Increases For Council Employees

Adjustments Made to New Exchange Rate to Cost Community Over Million Dollars in Full Year

SALARY adjustments for employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council in conformity with the fall in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar and with the increased cost of living were sanctioned by the Council at a meeting yesterday evening, when recommendations by the Staff Committee were considered. The cost of these further increases to the ratepayers will, according to a statement issued last night, be in a full year $1,192,700—which will be approximately one per cent. of the municipal rate and correlative land tax. The statement follows:—

In February last, in adopting the report of the Special Committee which had been set up to consider municipal staff exchange adjustments and bonuses, the Shanghai Municipal Council decided and announced that all the temporary cost of living allowances, etc., would be subject to revision before the end of June 1939.

Since January 1, 1939, there has been in force a temporary cost of living allowance of 15 per cent. for "B" and "L" Class employees serving under letters of appointment. This temporary cost of living allowance was in February last described by the Special Committee as being reasonable and comparing favourably with allowances generally granted in Shanghai at that time. In regard to "A" Class employees, the Council with effect from January 1, 1939, extended the scale of exchange adjustment given to such employees in respect of one-third of their basic pay down to the rate of 7d. to the dollar.

"A" Class Also

The Special Committee came to the conclusion that a position had been established whereby one-third of the basic pay of "A" Class employees could be considered as meeting their foreign currency obligations and two-thirds as meeting their local living expenses. They accordingly recommended, and the Council accepted their recommendation, that in addition to exchange adjustment on one-third of their basic pay "A" Class employees should receive the same temporary cost of living allowance as "B" and "L" Class employees in respect of two-thirds of their basic pay.

The matter came before the Staff Committee on Monday last and was the subject of very lengthy discussion. In regard to "A" Class employees, members took the view that in accordance with the principle already established the exchange adjustment scale which applies in respect to one-third of their pay should be extended down to the level of 6d. to the dollar, and a recommendation was made to the Council to this effect.

In regard to the temporary cost of living allowance which applies to the whole of the basic pay of "B" and "L" Class employees and Chinese employees serving under letter of appointment, and to two-thirds of the basic pay of "A" Class foreign employees, members generally agreed that this should be increased from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of basic pay; this rate to be reviewed again at the end of September 1939. Members were of the opinion that the Council could not carry the full burden of any increased cost of living, but that the burden must be shared between the staff and the ratepayers. They did not consider it reasonable that the municipal staff should expect such financial relief as would enable employees to maintain the same standard of living as when the rate of exchange was 1/2⅜d. to the dollar.

Deferment Rejected

The Treasurer suggested that any question of an increase in the amount of temporary bonus might better be deferred until the half-yearly accounts were available for examination and the ability of the Council to finance the additional cost considered. The Staff Committee, however, took the view that the community must be prepared to pay its servants a fair wage according to conditions ruling from time to time and that it was their duty to consider the effect of recent increased costs on the staff and to determine what should be done by way of relief.

Consideration was then given to the scale of temporary allowances for Chinese staff not serving under letter of appointment. It was decided to recommend the Council to abolish this scale and to substitute a flat rate temporary cost of living allowance of 20 per cent. of the monthly pay issued to Chinese employees not serving under letters of appointment whose names are borne on the departmental monthly pay sheets. This allowance also would be subject to review at the end of September, 1939.

The Treasurer estimated that these further increases will, on the basis of a drop in exchange from 8d. to 6½d., cost in a full year approximately $1,192,700. This estimate is computed as follows:—

"A" Class Employees	
Exchange adjustment allowing for drop from 8d. (the rate for June) to 6½d.	235,000
Temporary Bonus raised from 10 per cent. to 16.67 per cent. of basic pay	113,000
"B" and "L" Class Employees	
Tempoary Bonus raised from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. on basic pay	
Foreign	350,400
Chinese serving under Letters of Appointment	53,000
Chinese Employees	
Temporary Bonus based on 20 per cent. of pay in place of variable allowances	441,300

The total estimated cost will approximate a one per cent. General Municipal Rate and correlative Land Tax.

Had the exchange adjustment scale not been extended below its previous minimum of 7d., the recent fall in exchange would in any event have involved an increase of $123,000 in a full year on the cost of exchange adjustment.

German Plane Reported Shot Down

"Absolute Invention" Say Nazi Officials

Warsaw, June 28.

Polish coastal anti-aircraft batteries yesterday shot down a German military plane on the Hela Peninsula thirty miles from Danzig, unconfirmed reports said here last night.

Official quarters refused to confirm or deny the reports. The press said the plane had been shot down because it flew over Polish fortifications and failed to depart after being warned with a salvo from the anti-aircraft battery.

The plane was said to have plunged into the sea. The crew of the German plane was believed to have been rescued by a German merchant ship.—United Press.

Berlin Denies Report

Berlin, June 28.

Nazi officials today denied Warsaw reports that a German military plane had been shot down by Polish anti-aircraft batteries near Danzig. They said the report was "an absolute invention."—United Press.

German Beaten, Knocked Down By Japanese Sentries at Tientsin

Two Women from Germany Narrowly Evade Searching; High Indignation Follows Incidents

Tientsin, June 28.

A German pig casing expert, Herr I. Ziegler, of Hamburg, was beaten by Japanese sentries on Saturday at the Woodrow Wilson Street barrier, it was revealed today after Herr Ludwig Fischer, manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, said that his wife was one of the two German women who narrowly escaped from being searched at the same barrier.

The German community was highly indignant yesterday when it was learned that two German women were almost searched by Japanese-controlled Chinese policewomen at the Woodrow Wilson Street barrier yesterday.

The identities of the women were not revealed yesterday and the German Consul-General, Herr W. Stoller, announced that he had not heard of the incident.

After Herr Ziegler had been hit and knocked down he was dragged to a searching shack but he was released after announcing himself to be a German national.

The relaxation in the searching of foreigners was clearly evident today and there was every belief that the Japanese sentries were adhering to the orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander of the Japanese Garrison here.

In keeping with the Japanese policy of maintaining as friendly relations as possible with the American authorities here, Gen. Homma and Lieut.-Col. William C. Hawthrone, Commander of the U.S. Marines here, exchanged courtesy calls today.

When Col. Hawthrone called on Gen. Homma, the Japanese garrison Commander assured him that the Japanese would take every precaution to protect American interests and nationals in Tientsin.

The Japanese Garrison Commander requested Col. Hawthrone to report to him of any difficulties experienced by Americans, promising to have the cause "immediately rectified."

Later, Gen. Homma, escorted by a truck-load of bodyguards, returned Col. Hawthrone's visit.—United Press.

B. & S. Swatow Property Taken Over

Swatow, June 28.

The East property of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire was occupied today by the Japanese. The Union Jack flying over the property was lowered twice and has now been replaced by the Rising Sun. The property is being used as a landing stage for stores, with Japanese transports tied up alongside. At the same time, foreigners are experiencing inconvenience in landing at Swatow from Kakchioh.—Reuter.

Tension Grows on Mongol Border

Japanese Planes Raid Soviet Aerodrome; Seven Said Shot Down

Hailar, June 28.

The atmosphere is extremely tense in the Lake Buir area, where a severe aerial battle between Japanese and Soviet planes occurred yesterday morning, and further fighting is feared.

Against the Japanese claim of having shot down 98 Soviet and Outer Mongolian planes, the Soviets assert that they shot down seven Japanese machines and lost six.

According to the Soviet version, 110 Japanese and Manchoukuo fighters and bombers raided Mongolian territory in the Tamskbulak district, some 75 miles across the frontier.

Seven raiding craft, it is claimed, were brought down in the ensuing air battle, while "search is being made for six Soviet and Mongolian planes which failed to return to their base."

Five Persons Injured

Two small houses are said to have been damaged by the Japanese bombardment and five persons injured.

The Japanese version says that Japanese and Soviet warplanes battled over Lake Buir for 40 minutes, and that later a Japanese air fleet bombed the Outer Mongol base at Tamsk, about 60 miles south of Lake Buir.

According to an official announcement at Changchun, the battle occurred when 200 Soviet and Mongol planes flew over the lake at dawn.

It is claimed that 98 of these planes were shot down, and in the raid on Tamsk the Japanese say that their machines bombed and burned 30 aircraft on the ground.

Three Japanese planes are said to have failed to return to their base.—Reuter.

Soviet Leaders Confer

Paris, June 28.

An important conference, presided over by Dr. Joseph Stalin himself, met yesterday in the Kremlin in order to discuss the tense situation in the Far East, the Kaunas correspondent of the "Paris-Midi" reported to his paper today.

Present at the meeting were all the members of the Central Soviet and of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, as well as the heads of the armed forces and the leaders of important sections of the Communist Youth Organizations.

The discussion centred on the tense situation in the Far East, and the recent developments occasioned by the frequent clashes on the Outer Mongolian frontier.

According to reliable information, the correspondent adds, the members of the Political Bureau advocated a strong handed policy, demanding that the Soviet increase its garrisons in Outer Mongolia and extend active aid to China.—Havas.

U.S. Sympathizers of China Act Again

Picket Line Holds Up Ship With Cargo for Japan

Seattle, June 28.

The British freighter Bonnington, which moved here from Tacoma to load a cargo of scrap iron for Japan, was halted again yesterday when longshoremen refused to pass through a picket line of sympathizers with China.

The picket line was formed by the Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression which also prevented the British ship from loading its Japanese cargo in Tacoma. The committee is headed by Col. Henry Stimson, former Secretary of State.—United Press.

Bitter Attack Made on U.S. Neutrality Act

Revision or Abolition of Law Demanded in Congress; Tientsin Indignities Mentioned

Washington, June 27.

"I SUFFER acutely when I hear that the great British Empire has been brought to a point where it permits a Japanese soldier to strip an English woman," declared Mr. Charles A. Eaton, Republican member from New Jersey, in attacking the Neutrality Bill in the House of Representatives today. All such legislation, he said amidst great applause, was useless, and the United States should return to the sound principles of international law. Neutrality laws, Mr. Eaton continued, were a mixture of cowardice, cupidity and stupidity, and were fraught with danger to the country. Neutrality, he added, was like running into a shelter which was too flimsy during a storm. He urged the United States to take a stand for order and peace.

Mr. Eaton's attack followed the introduction of a Government amendment to the Neutrality Bill by Mr. Sol Bloom, Director-General of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission.

The Administration, Mr. Bloom declared, did not intend to enforce any cast-iron principles. The Bill was open to any reasonable amendments, and those who felt that it fell short of the ideal were invited to suggest improvements.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, member of the Foreign Service Building Commission, declared that the Bill was a war-like measure which, in effect, allied the United States with Britain at a critical period.

"You cannot sell arms and ammunition to nations without ultimately getting into war," he declared.

Mr. Sol Bloom retorted by reading President George Washington's neutrality proclamation of 1793. He added that the present Bill was founded on the principles enunciated by President Washington and the Administration shared his anxiety to keep out of war.—Reuter.

To Oppose Aggressors

Mr. Robert Allen, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said the repeal of the present arms embargo provisions of the nation's neutrality legislation would afford victims of aggression an opportunity to buy arms and munitions from the United States.

"Germany and Italy," he said, "repeatedly have used force as an instrument of national policy. There is no question that the present law commits American foreign policies into the hands of other nations because of the law's rigid provisions.

Mr. Sol Bloom, Democrat of New York and author of the bill, said some last minute changes had been made "because of the opinion that they will strengthen the bill and at the same time attain our major objections."

He predicted fifty Republicans in the House would join the Democratic majority to pass the revised bill which was recommended by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and President Roosevelt.—United Press.

Revision Demanded

Washington, June 28.

Administration members of the House of Representatives yesterday supported adoption of the revised Bloom Neutrality Bill in order to discourage further German, Italian and Japanese aggression.

Isolationists continued to attack the bill on the grounds that it gives the President "war-making powers."

Debate raged bitterly with one small but persistent bloc demanded the abolition of all neutrality legislation.

This bloc was headed by Mr. Charles A. Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, who was applauded vigorously when he attacked Britain's failure to act against Japan in the Tientsin crisis.

The non-neutrality bloc demanded that United States foreign policy be governed by international law and the defence of international law.

Senator Hamilton Fish, Republican isolationist of New York, said the Bloom bill would definitely align the United States with Britain and France and therefore could not be called a true neutrality bill.—United Press.

Escaping Convicts Take Woman As Hostage

Guards Risk Gunfire to Rescue Visitor

Michigan City, June 28.

Prison guards, risking a blaze of gunfire, rescued Mrs. Ruth Joiner, a prison visitor, and three state prison convicts here yesterday after they had been held in a physician's office by escaping convicts who demanded more guns and their freedom.

The three convicts and the woman prison visitor were abducted by the escaping prisoners who used them as shields from prison guard gunfire until they reached the physician's office. The warden's secretary was wounded during the gun battle between guards and the escaping prisoners.

Prison guards said later that the convicts had been "badly done up" after the hostages were rescued.—United Press.

I.R.A. Member Given Heavy Sentence

Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, June 28.

A sentence of ten years' penal servitude was today passed on John Joseph Keane for possessing explosives. Materials for time bombs were found at his home in Camden Town. Keane, who refused to plead, said he was a member of the Irish Republican Army.—Reuter.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 6⅝d. U.S.$ 12 15/16c.

London Metals and N.Y. Cross Rate

London, June 28.

Sharply lower prices for silver were again fixed in London today, with quotations being recorded as follows:—

	June 27	June 28
London spot	18 15/16d.	18 7/16d.
" forward	18⅝d.	18d.
" gold	148/6d.	148/6½d.
One pound	U.S.$4.6816	$4.6822
One U.S. dollar	51.264d.	51.259d.

—Reuter.

Britain Yielding To Soviet

All Demands for Pact Said Being Met by Foreign Office

Paris, June 28.

Britain will meet all Russian demands and conclude a triple military alliance with France and the Soviet Union with the shortest possible delay, extremely reliable quarters disclosed here last night.

The British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, was reported to have instructed Mr. William Strang, special British Foreign Office agent to Moscow, to accept the Soviet terms and conclude the military alliance as soon as possible.

Mr. Strang was said to have received his instructions last night after British efforts to alter Moscow's terms failed and resulted in Soviet threats to declare strict neutrality in the present rivalry between the European democracies and the Rome-Berlin axis.

The British agent in Moscow was said to have asked for an appointment at the Soviet Foreign Office on Thursday when he is expected to accept the Soviet terms. He was said to have been empowered to give nominal British guarantees to the Baltic nations.

Britain was said to be prepared to accept the Soviet demand that mutual assistance articles of the alliance should become effective immediately so that the Soviet Union can initiate operations should the Baltic states, Poland or Rumania be threatened by aggression.

The British Government also was said to have agreed to general staff talks among British, French and Soviet officers to draft plans for combined military and naval action in the event of a general war.—United Press.

Fresh Instructions

London, June 28.

Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent learns that new instructions on the negotiations for an anti-aggression pact between Britain, France and the Soviet were dispatched last night to Moscow to Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador, and Mr. William Strang, special representative of the Foreign Office.

It is expected that these instructions will permit a further meeting between the British representatives and M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, this week.—Reuter.

Nature of Instructions

London, June 27.

New instructions are to be sent this evening to Moscow.

The new instructions will authorize the Ambassador to continue the parleys on the following bases:

1. Great Britain is accepting the principle of automatic and direct protection for 'neutral nations' i.e. Finland, Estonia, Latvia.

2. She accepts that these nations be mentioned by name.

These instructions were sent after a lengthy consultation between the British and French Governments and it is hoped here that the main difficulty in the present negotiations has now been overcome.—Havas.

Britain Urged to Take Action

Sending of Warships to Singapore Urged

London, June 28.

"Japan's real object is the creation of a vast empire in Asia and on the Pacific, principally at our expense, though other nations are also involved," declares Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, Commander of the 5th Army in France during the Great War, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" today, in which he urges the Government to take drastic action in reply to the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions at Tientsin.

"It has been quite plain for several years to everyone who kept in touch with the Far East," he goes on, "that Japan's aims are not limited to the political and economic domination of China.

"This is merely the first step. She aims eventually to take India and Australia.

"We must take up this challenge. We hold good cards in our hands and must have the courage and the resolution to play them.

"We can strongly reinforce the Fleet at Singapore, because the combined British and French Fleets are able to safeguard our interests in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean and still leave enough ships free to send a powerful squadron to Singapore.

"In addition, every assistance should be offered China to help her organize her armies and throw out the Japanese forces entirely from the country, finally closing the doors of trade with Japan.

"This would deliver Japan a heavy, perhaps a mortal blow, especially if America joins in," he concluded.—Reuter.

Polish Defence Loan Reaches Big Figure

Warsaw, June 28.

Subscriptions to the national defence loan issued on March 29, now amount to 404,000,000 zlotys.—Reuter.

Russian Constable Murdered

Killed by Rifle Shot in Siccawei Zone; Attack From Japanese Area

Hit by a bullet fired from a Japanese rifle while patrolling the border area, along the railway line, in the Siccawei military zone at about midnight on Tuesday, Vladimir Kott, a 25 years old member of the Russian Detachment of the French Municipal Police was pronounced dead upon arrival at St. Marie's Hospital early yesterday morning. Despite exhaustive enquiries carried out by the French authorities soon after the shooting and throughout yesterday, Kott's slayers are unknown, although it has been ascertained beyond doubt that the fatal shot was fired from Japanese-controlled territory.

Kott, in company with another member of the Russian detachment named S. Constantin, No. 280, was on patrol duty in the border area. In the rain and darkness he and his companion were proceeding in the vicinity of the railway line with the aid of their police torches when, suddenly, a shot rang out from across the creek, which divides the French area from the Japanese controlled territory.

A bullet went through Kott's arm and lodged in his chest. As he fell to the ground the wounded man shouted to his companion to return the fire, the latter drawing his pistol and firing four shots in the direction of Kott's attacker or attackers. This drew more shooting from the Japanese side, three shots going wide of the two Russian constables.

Loss of Blood

Running to Hungjao Road, Constantin then hailed a car into which Kott bleeding badly, was lifted. Upon arrival at Ste. Marie's Hospital, however, he was pronounced dead, having suffered greatly through loss of blood. As soon as the shooting was reported uniformed police and detectives hurried to the scene but could find no trace of the two constables' attackers.

Investigations conducted at the scene yesterday did not aid the police in their efforts to discover who fired the shots and ballistic experts were examining the bullet, which killed Kott, yesterday afternoon. The bullet, it is believed, was fired from a Japanese rifle but this would not necessarily prove that the shot was fired by a Japanese as there are numerous Japanese rifles in the hands of armed desperadoes in this area and guerilla bands.

Detectives were also trying to discover the line of flight of the bullets yesterday in order to discover the point from which they were fired. At 4 p.m. yesterday these investigations had not been concluded and no statement was issued by the French police in connection with these enquiries.

Kott, a former hairdresser, had been a member of the French Police only about five months. A keen sportsman, he was popular in the local Russian community and was well-liked by his comrades. He leaves several relatives in Harbin.

Japanese Investigation

The Japanese military spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that he had received no report on the murdr of the police officer, but the French authorities had notified the Japanese of the incident. The matter will be thoroughly investigated he added. The Japanese believe that only one shot was fired, but who fired it or from which direction it came was unknown.

A correspondent stated that he had knowledge that shots were often fired in this vicinity, but the spokesman said he had no information on the subject. If a sentry had fired, he naturally would have to report that a cartridge had been used.

Pass Forgers Arraigned Before Court

Facilities for Travel in Occupied Areas Given

Five members of an alleged Japanese military pass counterfeitung gang operating at House 11, Lane 512 Hankow Road who were arrested on Tuesday night by the Settlement police were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. A hearing of the case will be held on July 6.

One of the five persons is a woman. They were arrested in a tourist bureau where, according to their advertisement, one can obtain Japanese military passes to travel in occupied areas without having the trouble of consulting the Japanese authorities. The bureau has been undertaking to furnish necessary information to its clients as to the fares and other things in connection with their trips.

The police seized 25 new wooden chops bearing the names of various provinces and cities and these, it was alleged, were used by the gang to counterfeit Japanese military passes, as they looked similar to the official ones. One chop bearing the name of the Japanese Naval Landing Party was seized. Many blank application forms for obtaining fake passes were also found in the bureau.

Salvaging of Thetis Begins

Special Rescue Vessel Leaves for Liverpool

London, June 27.

The 3,300-ton steamship Zello—a vessel which has been specially fitted out at Cammell Laird and Company's Birkenhead shipyard for salvage work on the submarine Thetis—leaves the fitting-out basin at Birkenhead tomorrow night for Liverpool Bay, where the submarine lies in 155 feet of water.

The Liverpool and Glasgow Salvage Association announced today through Cammell Laird's that, if weather conditions were suitable, the main salvage operation on the Thetis would begin with the despatch of salvage craft, lifting wires and other necessary equipment and personnel to the scene of the disaster.

The managing director of Cammell Laird's said in an interview today that the submarine would be taken into Red Wharf Bay, Anglesey, the nearest shallow water, and a further decision would be postponed until that part of the salvage was complete.—Wireless through Reuter.

89,300 More Britons To Be Called Up

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 28.

A supplementary estimate published today gives the additional numbers required for Army service as 89,300. The original estimate provided for only 185,700 men. The Army Council states that the revised total of 275,000 men represents the maximum strength of officers and other ranks anticipated in 1939, after including the reserve and auxiliary forces called out.—Reuter.

Negotiations on Crisis in Tientsin Due

(Continued from page 7)

indicated that the Japanese army leaders were impressed by the threat of British reprisals and a desire to "toss the hot potato back to the Cabinet." The Cabinet, they said was even more seriously concerned with the British threats as well as the effect of United States opinion despite the obvious Japanese efforts not to involve Americans.

State Department sources privately indicated they were little concerned with the Foochow and Wenchow developments and that they considered the Japanese warning regarding evacuation as customary.

The United States reaction likewise was as usual, they said, with Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, keeping warships at the affected points to protect American residents and properties.—United Press.

British Tug Detained

Tientsin, June 28.

A British tug, with several foreign and Chinese passengers aboard, was detained for seven hours yesterday afternoon at the inspection point at the D.K.K. Wharf.

After protracted negotiations had been carried on with the Japanese consular authorities, the tug was eventually released, and arrived at the British Bund at 11 p.m.

On arrival at the British Bund, the tug was hailed by a Japanese military patrol launch, which, however, took no further action.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hawthorne, Commander Officer of the United States marines in Tientsin, paid a courtesy call this morning on General Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, Tientsin.

General Homma returned the call this afternoon.

There is nothing untoward to report today in connexion with general shipping conditions, except that rickshaws are not permitted by the Japanese to enter the property of a British shipping company at Tangku.

Passengers are thus compelled to walk about half a mile before being able to obtain a conveyance.—Reuter Pacific Service.

Britain Remonstrates In Strongest Terms

Lord Halifax Refers to Tientsin in Lords

London, June 28.

An announcement that he had spoken in the strongest terms to Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador in London, about the stripping and searching of British subjects in Tientsin, "which the British Government hold to be entirely indefensible," was made by Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords today.

He also announced that negotiations were expected to start in Tokyo forthwith with a view to effecting a settlement of the Tientsin situation.

Lord Elibank, former President of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, suggested that Lord Halifax could not be too forcible in the diplomatic language used in impressing upon the Japanese Government the resentment aroused in Great Britain and the British Empire over the insufferable indignities heaped upon British nations, the unwarranted high-handed action taken with trading interests, and the laxity of purpose shown by the Japanese Government in repressing them.

Lord Snell (Labour) wondered if, in the negotiations likely to take place, any enquiry would be made into the loss of the life of a Canadian missionary and his wife as the result of a recent Japanese air raid in China.

The point, Lord Halifax said, would certainly not be overlooked.

The Foreign Secretary reminded Lord Elibank that the forthcoming conversations would relate to local issues. He was fully alive to the strength of feeling the incidents in Tientsin had quite naturally, and indeed quite properly, aroused among the British people.—Reuter.

Labour Urges Action

London, June 28.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has been asked to receive a deputation from the National Council of Labour, which is understood to take a serious view of the Tientsin situation.

It is gathered that the Council is anxious to stress the desirability of completing, as quickly as possible, the Anglo-Russian pact, and of instituting effective measures to deal with the Far Eastern situation.

The Council yesterday discussed the international situation, with special reference to the Japanese question, at a meeting here.—Reuter.

Port of San Francisco Reopened

San Francisco, June 28.

The port of San Francisco was officially reopened at 10.30 o'clock this morning when 6,000 waterfront workers commenced to handle nearly 200,000 tons of accumulated cargo now on the docks and in the holds of idle ships here.—United Press.

Spanish 1914 Class to Be Demobilized

Burgos, June 28.

The 1914 class is to be dismissed from the army from July 3 onwards, it was officially reported yesterday evening. Only reserve officers, whose services are required for the reorganization of the army are not to be demobilized.—Trans-Ocean.

Foreign Silver Price Reduced

U.S. Treasury's Decision Causes Perplexity in London

Washington, June 28.

The Department of the Treasury Senate had approved a bill repealing set the price of foreign silver at 40 cents an ounce yesterday after the the foreign silver purchase act.

The former price paid by the Government for foreign silver was 43 cents an ounce. The Senate vote did not repeal the foreign silver purchase act because the repeal bill has not yet been approved by the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department officials, however, were shocked by the Senate's action in also refusing to renew President Roosevelt's power to devalue the dollar. They said the action removed a club useful to the United States in international dealings.

Treasury experts insisted they never intended to use the devaluation power in an effort to manipulate domestic economy, but merely to protect the United States from a possible cheapening of other foreign currencies.

They said China would not suffer if the House of Representatives also approves the bill repealing the silver purchase act. They said China no longer has much additional silver to sell.—United Press.

Probable Cause

Washington, June 27.

While no official explanation was forthcoming for the Treasury's action in reducing the foreign silver price, the suggestion has been put forward that it was motivated by the widening of the spread between London and New York, which might have resulted in unusually heavy tenders to the Treasury should the price have remained unchanged.

Messrs. Handy and Harman's official price for bar silver in New York was reduced from 42¾ cents to 39¾ cents an ounce.—Reuter.

Bewilderment in London

London, June 28.

"I am completely bewildered by the conflicting news from the United States," remarked a prominent London dealer to Reuter today, commenting on last night's reduction of the United States purchase price for foreign silver.

While silver circles generally reward the silver situation as most confused, some are inclined to interpret yesterday's action by Washington as being aimed at bringing their buying price more in conformity with London's, possibly in order to avoid the accusation that the United States Treasury is purchasing above the world price.—Reuter.

Mr. Roosevelt Rebukes Senate

New York, June 28.

"Control of money will revert to Wall Street and international speculators if I am deprived of the power to devalue the dollar further," said President Roosevelt at a press conference yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt emphatically rebuked the Senate for its action on Monday in voting, by 47 to 31, in favour of allowing the President's power to devalue the dollar to expire on June 30.

The President expressed the opinion that the Senate's action was in no way final.

At the same time, he stressed the fact that the Administration did not intend to use its right to devalue the dollar further unless other nations devalued their currencies.—Reuter.

Administration to Fight

Washington, June 28.

Administration leaders in Congress today prepared to launch a vigorous drive in the House of Representatives to restore the Treasury's power to buy foreign silver, endangered by the anti-Administration coalition in the Senate yesterday, political observers stated.

Loss of this power by the Treasury would seriously hamper current efforts to resolve Mexican-United States relations to a normal basis, the Administration is said to fear.—United Press.

London Silver Drops

London, June 28.

The U. S. Senate's vote on the bill repealing the foreign silver purchase act yesterday produced the biggest drop on the London silver market since March, 1938. The slump was attributed to a complete lack of support. Sales were not heavy.—United Press.

Mexican Banks Suspend Dealings

Mexico City, June 28.

The Bank of Mexico and other Mexican banks announced yesterday that they were temporarily suspending dealings in foreign exchange.

The action was believed to have been the result of the U. S. Senate's approval of a bill repealing the foreign silver purchase bill.

In private trading the peso was 5.25 to the U. S. dollar, compared with the recent rate of 4.50.

The Bank of Mexico issued a statement stating that foreign exchange dealings would be suspended until the United States decided whether it would continue to buy foreign silver.

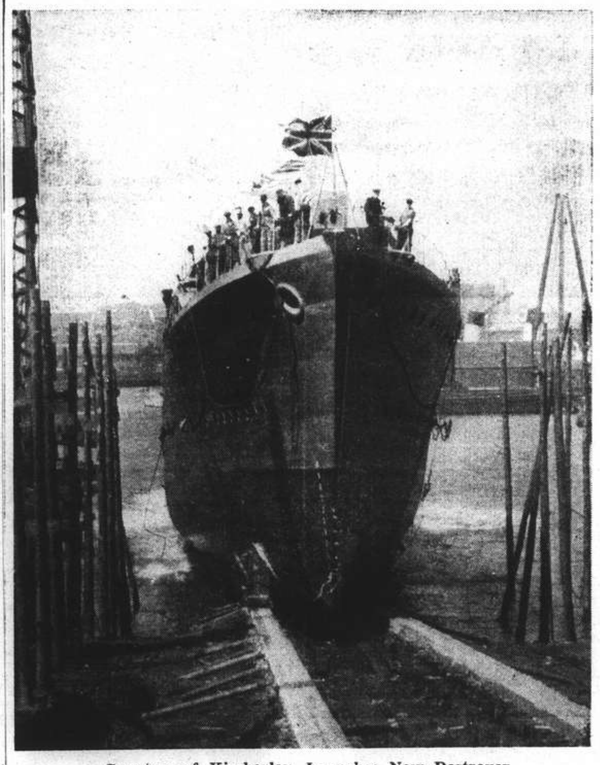
The Mexican Mining Chamber of Commerce in a public statement declared today "if the United States Treasury really ceases buying Mexican silver, it will be a veritable catastrophe to Mexican mining."

The industry represents an investment of approximately U.S.$1,000,000,000 the majority of which is United States capital, the statement added. The cessation of Treasury purchases would not only "totally ruin the silver mines," but also affect the mines handling silver as a by-product, it declared.—United Press.

Eleven Persons Killed By Lightning

Belgrade, June 28.

Eleven people were killed by lightning during a severe thunderstorm today in the Alexinata region. Besides this loss of life, considerable damage was done.—Havas.



Countess of Kimberley Launches New Destroyer

H.M.S. Kimberley, the eighty-second Thorneycroft destroyer built for the British navy, with a displacement of 1690 tons, was launched recently at Southampton by the Countess of Kimberley. The picture shows the vessel going down the slipway after being launched.

New Zealand Prepares For Trouble

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Wellington, N.Z., June 28.

Lord Galway, the Governor-General, opening Parliament today, described the extensive preparations of the civil and military authorities to enable the country to be placed, without any unnecessary confusion, on a war basis. A further programme of naval development, he declared, had been inaugurated. Reserves of fuel oil had been increased, and the land forces were being raised from 9,500 to 16,000. The New Zealand Air Force also was being enlarged.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Boy Trouble"

Homer C. Fitch.....Charlie Ruggles
Sybil Fitch .....Mary Boland
Butch .....Donald O'Connor
Patricia Fitch .....Joyce Mathews
Wyndham Wilson .....John Hartley
Joe .....Billy Lee
Mr. Snively .....Andrew Tombes
Dr. Benschlager .....Dick Elliott
Mrs. Jepson .....Zeffie Tilbury
Mrs. Moots .....Sarah Edwards
Mr. Pike .....Harlan Briggs

There is no one in "Boy Trouble," at the Nanking, worth worrying about except Mr. Charlie Ruggles and Miss Mary Boyland. But their domestic struggles are so funny that the picture does not need anyone else to make it into a really good comedy; it is good despite the presence in the cast of a certain Billy Lee, who surely represents the last word in "impossible" youngsters.

It is said that most people enjoy seeing domestic strife presented on the screen or stage, because when they laugh at actors and actresses, they are in reality laughing at annoying little episodes in their own lives. Be that as it may, the domestic difficulties of the Ruggles-Boland combination are excellent fare for wrinkled foreheads; and this well-known team not only produce more than their usual quota of mirth, but inject also a soupçon of pathos into what is primarily farce.

Mr. Ruggles and Miss Beland are their old likeable selves, and there is not much more one can say to recommend a picture.—R.G.W.

"Give Me A Sailor"

Letty Larkin .....Martha Raye
Jim Brewster .....Bob Hope
Nancy Larkin .....Betty Grable
Walter .....Jack Whiting
Mr. Larkin .....J. C. Nugent
Captain Tallant .....Clarence Kolb
Mrs. Brewster .....Nana Bryant
Meryl .....Emerson Treacy
Ethel May Brewster ... B. J. Churchill
Mrs. Hawks .....Kathleen Lockhart
Ice Man .....Ralph Sanford
First Businessman .....Edward Earle
Second Businessman .....Eddie Kane

All those desiring to spend two hours of "rib-tickling" entertainment should not miss the opportunity of seeing Miss Martha Raye and Mr. Bob Hope in "Give Me A Sailor," now the current production at the Metropol Theatre. The manner in which Miss Martha Raye tries to help her sailor boy friend (Bob Hope) to marry her beautiful sister (Miss Betty Grable) who really loves Bob's brother, also an officer on the same ship (Jack Whiting)—and who in turn is the romantic idol of Miss Ray, provides a comedy that had the audience holding on to their seats with laughter. Other highlights of the picture were some impressive scenes of the U.S.A.'s mighty fleet and the parade of the Navy Day.

Preceding the main entertainment was a musicale in technicolour, (Schubert's Sérénade), a screen song with the bouncing ball, and the latest Paramount News.—G.B.

Old Age Pensions Said Too Small in England

London, June 27.

A petition signed by 80,000 men and women in all parts of England, calling attention to the inadequacy of old age pensions, was delivered to the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, this afternoon. The Liberal Party has launched a campaign for an increase in the scale of old age pensions.—Trans-Ocean.

Columbia announces the signing of Claude Rains and Eugene Pallette for important roles in Frank Capra's latest Columbia picture, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." The acquisition of these two noted players rounds out a prominent cast consisting of James Stewart, Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold, and Guy Kibbee.

German Group Studies Conditions in Spain

Railways Being Controlled By Government

Burgos, June 28.

The German trade delegation which was led to Spain some weeks ago by Herr Wohltat, one of the leading executives of the Four Year Plan, returned here last night after an extensive tour of the south and east of Spain. The journey was undertaken first of all to study agricultural conditions in Spain and to make a survey of raw material production.

In Burgos the delegation will continue its work on a comprehensive report of economic conditions and potentialities of Spain which will then form the basis for the consideration of an extensive exchange of goods between Germany and Spain.—Trans-Ocean.

Government Railway Control

Madrid, June 28.

A comprehensive programme of public works for the creation of employment was announced by the Minister for Public Works, Senor Pena, yesterday evening.

Several projects could not be begun as quickly as the government wished, the Minister said, since the shooting of thousands of engineers and technicians had created a noticeable shortage of certain branches of skilled labour and engineering. At the same time, the Minister added, there was a lack of raw materials.

At the moment delegations consisting of several hundreds of engineers are touring the country to report on measures which ought to be taken in various provinces and which would then form the basis of a government programme the Minister revealed.

At the same time the Minister announced that all Spanish railways were being put under government control. As the railway companies at present possessed neither money nor raw material to reorganize their proper service, the Minister stated, it was necessary that the Government undertook the task.—Trans-Ocean.

Increased British Trade With South America

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 27.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons today that everything possible had been done to promote trade between Britain and South America. The export of United Kingdom manufactures to South America had increased from £21,000,000 in 1932 to £33,000,000 in 1938.—Reuter.

Clipper Movements

Manila, June 28.

The Pan American Airways' China Clipper took off from here for Hongkong at 12.50 p.m. today. This clipper is due to return to Manila tomorrow and depart for the United States at 2.30 a.m. July 1. The giant Boeing MC-06 will arrive here July 4 and the Philippine Clipper July 11, both from the United States, Pan American Airways announced. The Honolulu Clipper is due in San Francisco tomorrow.—United Press.

PRINTING

Modern business cannot be served by printing that is "good enough." Progressive commercial concerns realize that good printing is an asset of great value. The North-China Daily News Printing Department has a reputation for quality.

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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Yankee Clipper on Way To Southampton

St. John's, June 27.

The Pan-American Airways' flying-boat Yankee Clipper landed today at Botwood, Newfoundland, from Shediac, New Brunswick. She is on her way to Southampton.—Reuter.

Empire Communications Improve Rapidly

17,000 Words from Ships During Royal Passages

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 27.

Striking observations on the improvements in the Empire services of the Post Office were made today by Maj. G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General.

Dealing particularly with the transmission of messages by radio-telegraphy, Maj. Tryon mentioned that during the voyage of Their Majesties, nearly 17,000 words were transmitted from the Empress of Australia and the Empress of Britain to England.

The radio-telegraphic services of the Post Office, too, continued to play a part in the transmission of news from Great Britain, and through the wireless stations at Rugby and Leafield, it transmitted British official press messages and Reuters world press messages, which were simultaneously received in a number of overseas countries.

These messages had shown an increase in volume which reflected their increased importance in these critical times. The number of words handled by these stations on behalf of Reuters now exceeded 90,000 a month.

The Empire radio-telephone services, Maj. Tryon said, were also improving and were being extended, and in consultation with the authorities in the Dominions, the Post Office had been able to reduce the rates from time to time on certain services, particularly that of India and South Africa.

Maj. Tryon said that he had hoped to say something definite regarding the scheme put forward by the Post Office, and supported by the Empire Press Union, for the reduction in the existing postage rates for newspapers and magazines exchanged with countries within the Empire, but he regretted that some considerable time must yet elapse before a final decision could be reached.

Mentioning that this week marked the second anniversary of the inauguration of the Empire air mail scheme to East Africa and South Africa, Maj. Tryon hoped that before very long, the South African services would increase from two to three each week.

Six tons of air mail a week were at present carried on the Africa route and thirteen tons a week on the India and Australia route.—Reuter.

More and More Roads Built in Germany

Over 100,000 Labourers on Highway Construction

Berlin, June 28.

The business report of Reich Motor Speedways, published today, shows that up to December 31, 1938 a total of 3,076 milliard Reichmarks had been spent on motor highways construction. Completed highways totalled 3,065 kilometres, with 1,383 kilometres under construction and 2,449 kilometres proposed.

It is pointed out in the report that despite very considerable difficulties in obaining labour, the length of speedways which, according to schedule, were to have been completed last year, namely, 1,051 kilometres, was actually built, so that on January 1, 1939 there were altogether 3,065 kilometres of Reich motor speedways in use.

The maximum number of contract labourers working on speedway construction at one time, namely, 114,632, was reached in June, 1938, so that the peak reached in August, 1937 was exceeded by 92,042 or 16.8 per cent.

With the incorporation of Austria and Sudetenland into the Reich, the plan of highway construction was not only considerably expanded, but construction of certain lengths of road in the new territories was actually begun. As a consequence, expenditure for construction work in 1938 increased by 967.13 million Reichsmarks, which sum was raised by means of medium term credits and special customs duties.

The report also shows that the number of persons specially employed on supervision and maintenance of completed highways rose from 10,300 at the end of 1937 to 12,290 at the end of 1938.—Trans-Ocean.

FRONT PAGE

King Receives Report on Political Situation

Audience Granted to Lord Halifax

London, June 27.

The King, who soon after his return home last Thursday had a conversation of over two hours with the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, today had further opportunities of acquainting himself in greater detail than was possible while he was away, with international developments and the progress of rearmament, when he granted audiences to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Viscount Gort, and the First Sea Lord Admiral Sir Dudley Pound.

General Viscount Gort and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound were at the Palace this morning. Lord Halifax was received this evening.

Thanksgiving

It was announced from Buckingham Palace this evening that the King and Queen will attend the 10.30 a.m. service at Westminster Abbey next Sunday, when a thanksgiving and prayer will be offered on the occasion of Their Majesties' return from their tour of Canada and Newfoundland and their visit to the United States of America.—Wireless through Reuter.

Robber Suspects Before District Court

As a result of a series of raids conducted in their district the Yulin Road police arrested 12 robber suspects on Tuesday and the latter were arraigned before Judge Fu in the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. A hearing will take place on July 8.

It was revealed in court that in connection with the raids which led to the arrests the police found two pistols, one of which is a rusty weapon, and some rounds of ammunition. The police prosecutor told the court that the men were involved in a number of crimes committed in the Settlement and that they needed time to investigate. He asked the court to postpone the hearing and the request was granted.

OBITUARY

Baron Gonsuke Hayashi

Tokyo, June 28.

The death occurred here today at the age of 78 years of Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, diplomat and Privy Councillor.

The deceased was Ambassador to Italy from 1906 until 1916, and for the following three years was sent to Peiping as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary holding the rank of Ambassador.

In 1919, he held the post of Governor-General of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

In 1920, Baron Hayashi was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He was a staunch friend of Great Britain and held British honours. He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.—Reuter.

FRIENDS MARVEL AT HER FIGURE

Since She Lost 45 lbs. of Unwanted Fat

Less than a year ago this woman weighed 12 stone 10 lbs. But she found a way to get rid of her ugly fat, yes—45 lbs. of it—and get back her girlish vigour. Here is her letter:—

"After giving Kruschen Salts a very good trial, I take this opportunity to tell you the way in which it has restored to me the good health I used to enjoy as a girl. For many years I was a victim of rheumatism, resulting in a lot of expense for various treatments. I also put on weight. Less than 12 months ago I was 12 stone 10 lbs. Now I am down to 9 stone 7 lbs., and all my friends marvel at my figure. They say, 'You must have that Kruschen feeling,' and I reply 'That is just what I have got, for I have taken Kruschen in real earnest and now I would not be without it.'"—(Mrs.) E.M.G.

Kruschen is a saline—not a drug; it is an ideal blend of mineral salts found in the aperient waters of those European Spas which have been resorted to from time immemorial for the relief of various ailments including obesity.—ADVT.

Changes in Customs Wanted

Osaka Merchants Complain Of Unnecessary Delays

Osaka, June 28.

A petition urging immediate changes in the administration of the Shanghai Customs for the purpose of "simplifying formalities" will be presented to Asia Development Board and Government authorities by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it was disclosed this afternoon.

The petition claims that Japanese traders suffer big losses owing to the complicated Customs formalities which cause many days of unnecessary delay in importing Japanese goods into Shanghai.

The Shanghai Customs House still employs a large number of British and Chinese officials and as a result there are many inconveniences in Customs procedure, according to the petition.

Adoption of necessary measures for employment of more Japanese staff members and use of the Japanese language in the Customs administration will be urged by the Osaka chamber.—Domei.

Japan Ousting Foreign Interests

Japanese Trade Replacing That of Other Powers

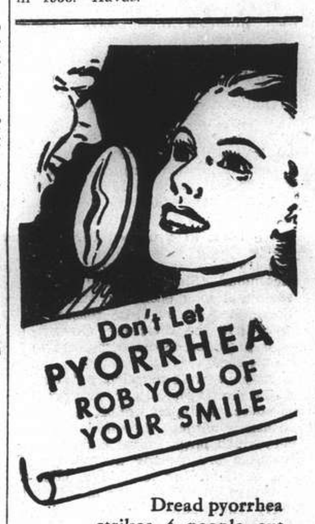
London, June 28.

Japan is pursuing her policy of ousting foreign interests from China, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, stated here today in a speech at Burlington House.

Dr. Koo was invited to deliver an address by the Dunford House Association, on the subject of "The Open Door Policy and World Peace".

Briefly outlining the history of the Open Door Policy, the speaker stressed the importance of the Washington Treaty whereby the signatories other than China reasserted their undertakings to respect the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of China. The latter accepted, as a counterpart, to maintain the Open Door Policy.

In conclusion, he cited statistics revealing the constant drop in the commerce of foreign powers since 1937 in those areas of China occupied by the Japanese, while Japan's trade in these regions increased from 6½ per cent. in 1936 to 38½ per cent. in 1938.—Havas.



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FROM DAY TO DAY

THERE will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Bubbling Well Chapel this morning at 10.30 o'clock.

MR. and Mrs. R. W. Davis and Miss Joyce Gain are leaving for England this morning and expect to be away for about three months.

TODAY at 1.30 p.m. the Spanish Consul-General, Don Pedro de Ygual, will address the Spanish colony from radio station XQHB. All members of the colony are requested to tune in.

A COPY of the sixth issue of "Follow Thru" has been received at this office, which contains a good collection of wit, humour and sage insurance philosophy by Mr. Bruce S. Jenkins.

DR. C. T. Wang, formerly Chinese Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Hongkong from London by an Imperial Airways' 'plane on June 26, says a Hongkong Chinese report to the "Shun Pao."

MR. Chu Shih-ming, a director of the Military Affairs Commission, has been appointed Director of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." Mr. Chu succeeds Dr. T. T. Li, who has been appointed Chinese Minister to Cuba, the report states.

THE Trustees have approved the following recommendations made by the Heads of the Municipal Schools concerned, and endorsed by the Superintendent of Education, on the award of George Lanning Memorial Scholarships for 1939:—Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys—George Mader. Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road—Pamela Kay.

NINE Japanese fishermen are reported to have been drowned and 130 fishing trawlers are reported to be missing, as a result of a furious storm which raged throughout North Korea during the last two days, says a Hongkong Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." A total of 16 fishing boats have been sunk and 21 others badly damaged, the report states.

EXAMINATIONS of technical students will be simultaneously held under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications in Chungking, Chengtu, Sian, Kunming, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Hengyang and Ichang on July 9, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Hwa Pao." successful candidates will be given technical training for a period of from four to six months commencing on August 1, after which they will be assigned to technical work, the report states.

DRS. E. C. Swanson and S. T. Kasher, of the United States Navy, were hosts at a dinner party at the Pelicen on Tuesday night. The hosts served together with the Yangtsze Patrol and had many interesting experiences during the numerous air raids and the subsequent occupation of Hankow. The dinner guests included Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. O'Connell, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Kenney, Mrs. A. Zickmund, Mrs. A. L. Lawler, Mrs. E. C. Raffetto, Dr. R. Austin, Dr. J. C. Allen, Mr. F. M. Mitchell and Mrs. Selby.

DR. W. W. Yen, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, and Dr. Alfred Saokie Sze, formerly Chinese Ambassador in Washington, now in Hongkong, are making preparations to attend the International Pacific Relations Conference to be held shortly in Canada, says a Hongkong Chinese report to the "Ta Mei Wan Pao." Dr. Yen has been elected to represent the China branch of the International Pacific Relations Association. Dr. Sze, however, has not yet decided whether to proceed to Canada, but the two Chinese delegates will return to Shanghai before sailing to Canada, and will not proceed to Chungking, the report states.

THE Executive Yuan yesterday formally approved of the establishment of an anti-opium hospital in Chungking with a Chinese Government grant, but the monthly upkeep will be defrayed by the Chungking Municipal Government, says a Chungking Chinese report to the "Hwa Pao." The proposal submitted by the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Economics Affairs and the Ministry of Finance as well as by the Chungking Municipal Government that the municipality of Chungking be rid of opium addicts and opium and drug wholesalers and retailers by June 30, was also passed and adopted by the Executive Yuan at its meeting on Tuesday, the report states.

A SUM of $50,000,000 is being put up jointly by the Central Bank of China, the Farmers Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as agricultural development loans as a means to promote the economic development of the north-west and south-west provincial areas, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Representatives of the three Government banks had previously been sent to conduct investigations of the economic conditions of these provinces, and as a result of careful planning, it has now been decided that the branch offices of these banks shall undertake to grant agricultural development loans to the amount of $50,000,000 jointly subscribed to by the three Government banks.

THE programme for the orchestral concert to be given in the French Park, today, June 29, from 9 to 11 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows—

Suite De Ballet .....Rameau
Menuet; Musette; Tambourin
Romance pour Flute .....Sant-Saens
(Solo-Flute: Mons. E. Girardello)
Danse Macabre .....Saint-Saens
(Violon-Solo: Prof. A. Foa)
Pastorale D'Ete' .....Chabrier
Idylle
Danse Villageoise
Sous Bois
Scherzo-Valse
Extraits d'Operas:
Prelude de "Werther"
Meditation de "Thais"
Violon-Soln: Prof. A. Foa
Marche des Princesses dans "Cendrillon" Massenet
Prelude et Aragonaise
Intermezzo
Seguedille
Les dragons d'Alcala
Les Toreadors Bizet
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Cathedral School For Girls

Ceremony Marks Closing For Summer; Grounds Will Continue Open

The closing exercises of the Cathedral Girls School was held yesterday morning at nine o'clock. when prayers were taken by the Acting Headmistress, Miss W. M. Penfold, M.A. (Oxon). The Headmistress was supported by Mr. P. W. Massey, Chairman of the School, together with Dean Trivett and Bishop Curtis.

The term marks were read by respective form mistresses, the form being asked to stand during the reading of the marks. Then the Chairman presented the Sir Peter Grain Work Cup for highest average in Upper School to the senior girl of Form 4A, and the Cup for the highest number of House Points gained in the year to the Captain of Bronte. The Bishop presented the Bishop Curtis Award for the highest average in Lower School to the senior girl of Form 1C. The results of the Cambridge examination were announced, School Certificate with Matriculation Exemption was presented (in absentee) to Diana Gibbings, and Cambridge Certificates to Barbara Ward and Betty Wellbelove. The Chairman then presented the Campbell Mathematical Prize to Barbara Ward, Dean Walker Scholarship to Joan Baker and Alliance Francaise Prize to Barbara Ward.

The Chairman, Mr. P. W. Massey, made a short speech. In it he announced that this year the School grounds would be thrown open free of charge during July and August to pupils of the School. This privilege would apply only to children who are returning next term. The hours would be from 8 to 10.30 and from 4.30 until dusk. Children must be accompanied by a parent or some adult who will be definitely responsible for them during the whole of their stay on the school ground. The Chairman suggested that the children might avail themselves of the opportunity thus provided for picnic teas under the shady trees of Cathedral School grounds. This announcement was greatly appreciated by all present.

Mr. Massey also commented upon the specimens of writing that have been on exhibition, and, while remarking on the high standard reached by many of the children, stressed the necessity for a really legible hand writing.

Bishop Curtis then said a few words to the children. After cheers, and the singing of the National Anthem, the school was dismissed for the summer.

Unsettled Conditions On Yangtze

Steamers Stopped by Japanese And Return to Shanghai

Apart from threatened operations on Wenchow and Foochow thus effecting an effective blockade of China's sea coast, the Japanese navy is making serious efforts to effect landings at various strategic districts on the northern bank of the Yangtze River in Kiangsu. A futile attempt was made by the Japanese to land at Hsingkong where Shanghai has been obtaining its supply of cattle and shipping between Shanghai and north Kiangsu coastal districts is affected, according to Chinese reports.

A Chinese news agency states that on Monday a small Japanese cruiser arrived at a place less than a mile from Hsingkong and opened fire in order to cover the landing of Japanese bluejackets carried by two launches. When the boats were nearing the shore Chinese forces took up the challenge and offered strong resistance and as a result the Japanese, numbering more than 30, were repulsed. There was a heavy exchange of fire in which machine-guns were used but it is claimed that the Japanese were beaten back to their vessel.

Several Shanghai steamers on their way to Hsingkong were forced to return on Monday having received "stop" signals from the Japanese war vessel. Other boats experienced same diffculties off other districts on the northern bank of the Yangtze and they returned to Shanghai on Tuesday, the report states.

Chinese circles attach importance to the latest Japanese military operations in south and central China. The consensus of opinion is that while the purpose of occupying Swatow is to further isolate Hongkong and Chungking, the threatened attack on Wenchow and landing operations in Kiangsu are important both militarily and from the point of trade. Shanghai has been depending on Wenchow and north Kiangsu districts for supply of many goods.

It is generally believed in Chinese circles that the occupation of Chusan and Tinghai islands off the Chekiang coast is to enable the Japanese to control trade mostly in salt and fish. The "Sin Shun Pao" also attached strategic importance to the control of the Chusann Group when commenting editorially yesterday.

Disreputable Japanese Given Warning

Undesirable Characters In Occupied Areas

Moving against disreputable Japanese, who taking advantage of prevailing conditions, act "in a manner injurious to Sino-Japanese amity," the Japanese consular authorities on Tuesday published a new ordinance making such activities punishable under Consular Regulations.

Deportation from China is possible under the Consular statutes.

Drawn up jointly by the Japanese military, naval, and consular authorities, the new ordinance aims at Japanese of the "carpet bagger" type whose activities have given rise to ill-feeling against Japanese among Chinese in occupied areas. Several cases of this type have come to the attention of the Japanese authorities but because of the lack of a specific ordinance against such behaviour no action could be taken against them. With permits required for every Japanese seeking to visit China, the number of undesirable characters has been kept low, the Japanese newspapers said, but a few managed to escape detection.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Yesterday's Cathedral Wedding

Yesterday afternoon the wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral of Mr. Geoffrey William Blown, son of Captain and Mrs. O. C. Blown, and Miss Winnifred Ambrose, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ambrose of Hongkong and formerly of Shanghai. The matron of honour and the bridesmaids were Mrs. Phillp Blown and the Misses Olive Blown and Mary Brewer. Mr. Herbert Aris was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Jack Chadderton, Phillip Brown and J. G. Forbes.

Misuse of Reuters Name Protested

Japanese Consulate Warn "Sin Shun Pao"; Message From Chungking Faked

On April 22 the Japanese-owned Chinese-language newspaper, "Sin Shun Pao," published in Shanghai, carried on its front page an article which it attributed to Reuters.

The article in question was given with a Chungking date-line. It alleged that Reuters' Chungking correspondent had said, among other things, that "the internal conflict between the Kuomintang Government has now deepened" and that the British Ambassador's visit to Chungking in April had been "made under instructions from the British Government, in order to warn, out of good intentions, the Kuomintang Government to start peace talks with Japan."

No such news story was carried by Reuters from Chungking or anywhere else, and Reuters immediately placed the matter in the hands of the British Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Reuters have now been informed by the British Consulate-General that the matter was raised with the Japanese Consulate-General, the Japanese Consulate-General being requested that "the necessary steps should be taken without delay to prevent any repetition" of such a misuse of Reuters' name by the "Sin Shun Pao" and that a correction should be published in the columns of the "Sin Shun Pao" explaining that the item in question did not emanate from Reuters.

The Japanese Consulate-General, Reuters are informed, has, as a result of this request, informed the British Consulate-General that a warning against any repetition of such an act was issued to the "Sin Shun Pao" immediately its attention was drawn to the "Sin Shun Pao's" misuse of Reuters' name.

Nothing as yet, however, has been said in the Japanese Consulate-General's reply concerning the publishing of a correction in the columns of the "Sin Shun Pao" and further representations are being made on this point.

Keep Hands in Pocket Advises Registrar

Young Seaman Told Not to Use Fists When in Temper

"Keep your hands in your pockets for a few years and bear in mind when you get the urge to hit anybody the lucky escape you have had here," stated Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar in dismissing two charges of assault against James Young, a 19 years old British seafaring man yesterday.

Young, employed as second cook on the mv. Riley, a British merchant ship, was charged by the master of the vessel, Mr. Cyril John Foster, with assaulting Au Oo Ji on June 22 and Tong Siau Tuh Ts on June 23. In each case he was alleged to have struck the men with his fists.

Addressing Mr. Haines at the opening of the case, Inspector Bridges, of the River Police, stated that when the case had been first brought before the Court the police had made enquiries and had discovered that it was only a minor affair.

The injured Chinese, he said, had no complaint to make against Young and he requested the Court to dismiss the charges. "There seems to be no doubt that you did strike the two Chinese," Mr. Haines addressed Young in dismissing the two charges, "and they have been generous in not wanting to go on with the case."

He added "I hope this will be a lesson to you and that you will not use your hands when you lose your temper. If you do appear again in another Court in any other place you will probably find yourself punished severely. This will mean very serious damage to you as you are only a young man.

Additional Raw Sugar Allocations

London, June 27.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, was asked in the House of Commons today what proportion of the additional 153,000 metric tons of raw sugar, which was allocated to the British Dominions and Colonies at the recent meeting of the International Sugar Council, would come from the Dominions and Colonies, respectively.

In his reply, Mr. Stanley stated that the Colonies' share of the total was 110,365 metric tons and that of the Dominions 42,900 metric tons.—Reuter.

WEDDING

Blown—Ambrose

Yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral the wedding took place of Mr. Geoffrey William Blown, younger son of Captain and Mrs. O. C. Blown, of Shanghai, and Miss Winnifred Gaunt Ambrose, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ambrose of Hongkong and formerly of Shanghai. Dean Trivett officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white summer lace over taffeta, the bodice made with a heart-shaped neck line, gathered yoke and long sleeves. The very full skirt fell from a wide, fitted corselet. Hem-line and cuffs were of fine net. The knee length plain tulle veil was worn over the face and fastened to the head with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white gardenias and spiræa.

The matron of honour was Mrs. Phillip Blown and the bridesmaids were the Misses Olive Blown and Mary Brewer. Mrs. Phillip Blown and Miss Olive Blown wore frocks of powder blue summer lace over satin made with heart-shaped neck lines, short puffed sleeves edged with accordion pleats, and wide full skirts. Their blue net veils were fastened with sprays of gladioli. Miss Mary Brewer's frock was of dianthus pink summer lace over satin made with a Peter Pan collar, short puffed sleeves, a narrow panel running down the front of the bodice to the waist edged with a small frill and buttons, and a wide full skirt. Her pink net veil was fastened with a spray of gladioli. All three carried sheaves of gladioli.

Mr. Herbert Aris was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Jack Chadderton, Phillip Blown and J. G. Forbes.

The bride's mother wore a gown of cornflower blue summer lace over satin made with a pleated neck line and short sleeves. With it she wore a dusk pink straw hat and a corsage of African daisies and sweet peas.

Mrs. O. C. Blown, mother of the bridegroom, was dressed in saxe blue georgette over satin, the yoke and short sleeves trimmed with écru lace. Her small hat was trimmed with pink flowers and she carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 9 Crescent Avenue. The bride went away in a *bois du rose* linen tailored dress. With it she wore a large turned-up brimmed hat to match and white accessories.

Motor Car Horse-Power Tax Discussed

New Budget Proposals In Commons

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 27.

Standing firm on the budget proposals to increase the motor-car horse-power tax, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today met critics, who declared that the higher taxes would affect Great Britain's car exports, by offering to consider a new horse-power formula for taxation purposes.

Sir John Simon suggested that the present formula tended to produce an engine, the main purpose of which was to avoid taxation and which might not be suitable for foreign markets.

Government supporters were prominent among those pressing for concessions.

Mr. James Henderson Stewart, Liberal National member for East Fife, emphatically announced that he would not use his car from January to March. "There will be thousands and tens of thousands like me," he added.

Sir John Simon refused to exempt cars over two years old from the proposed increase.—Reuter.

Child Welfare Assocn.

Generously and promptly responding to the annual appeal of the Child Welfare Association, donations received during the last week swelled the total to $2,800.00.

The largest donation, $1,000, came from the Caisse des Œuvres d'Intérêt Public de la Concession Française de Changhai. Annually the charitable organization has donated liberally to the fund. The second largest donation was $444.50 which was sent in by Mr. Soong Van-fo, a tea-boy of the Chin Lin Kuo, a Chinese tea-house at 515 Foochow Road. He generously donated a part of his savings of years to the Association's budget for the year 1939.

Friends desirous of donating to the fund may sent their donations to the Shanghai Office of the National Child Welfare Association of China, Room 208, Chung Wai Bank Building, 147 Avenue Edward VII.

Headmaster's Ultimatum Does Little Good

Less Than Half Return to School in Hongkong

Hongkong, June 28.

With the expiration of time allowed in the ultimatum issued by the Headmaster, less than half of the 120 absentees have returned to the Diocesan Boys School, which has now recovered its calm over the walkout staged by a number of Chinese pupils in protest against the temporary appointment of a Formosan-born Chinese as Senior Prefect.

The seven prefects who led the "revolt" have definitely left the school.

The trouble arose when the Formosan Chinese was appointed Senior Prefect in the absence of a number of prefects at examinations. Some of the older pubils promply protested and carried out their threat to walk out when then Headmaster refused to reconsider his decision.

In this, they were followed by a number of other pupils and, despite official appeals and remonstrances in the press, many have not yet returned.—Reuter.

Hongkong Trade Hit by Trouble

Imports Greatly Reduced But Rise Seen in Recent Export Figures

Hongkong, June 28.

The Hongkong Imports and Exports Department (Statistical Branch) reports that the combined values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding treasure) as declared during the month of May, 1939, totalled $108,400,000 as compared with $109,400,000 in May 1938.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony (excluding treasure) decreased by 0.9 per cent. in May, 1939, as compared with May, 1938; and by 2.9 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, totalled $59,100,000 as compared with $63,300,000 in May, 1938, and exports $49,300,000 as compared with $46,100,000.

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, decreased by 6.6 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 7.7 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Exports of merchandise in May, 1939, increased by 6.9 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 7.1 per cent. in terms of sterling.

During the first five months of 1939 imports of merchandise totalled $241,760,000 (£14,900,000) as compared with $284,700,000 (£17,600,000) in the corresponding period of 1938; and exports $219,400,000 (£13,500,000) as compared with $232,900,000 (£14,400,000).

Imports of merchandise decreased by 15.1 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 15.3 per cent. in terms of sterling; exports decreased by 5.8 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 6.3 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Since May, 1938, monthly values of imports of merchandise into Hongkong fluctuated from a low Hongkong dollar value (36,800,000) in February, 1939, to a high of 63,300,000 in May, 1938; whilst export value fluctuated from a low of $33,500,000 in December, 1938, to a high of $51,300,000 in September 1938.—Reuter.

Interesting New Mayor Of Dublin

Dublin, June 27.

Following the elections held here on Sunday, Mrs. Tom Clarke has been named for the duties of Mayor of Dublin. She is the widow of one the leaders of the abortive seditious movements which broke out in Ireland on Easter Sunday 1916. Her husband was sentenced to death for his participation in the rebellion and executed by a firing squad.—Havas.

Duke and Duchess of Windsor Going Home

May Later Pay Visit to United States

London, June 27.

"The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have decided to return to England. They will arrive in October and take up their residence in London" the "Evening Standard" announced today.

"There is no necessity for them to obtain a permit to reside in England" the paper pursued. "As private persons, they are free to go where they like. The Duke has for some time resolved not to insist on the granting of Royal Highness to the Duchess, and this makes matters infinitely easier.

"The Duke and the Duchess might visit the United States next year" the paper further declared.—Havas.

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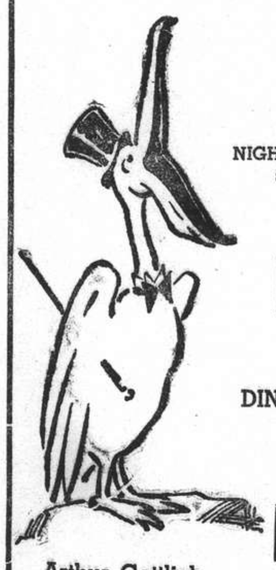
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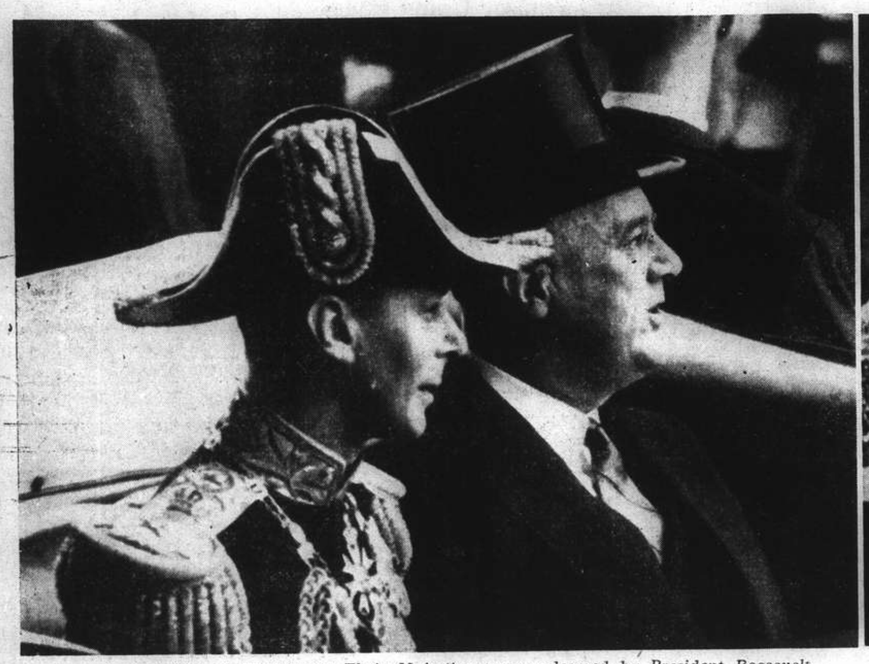
British Ruling Sovereigns Pay Their First Visit to the United States



Upon their arrival at Washington Their Majesties were welcomed by President Roosevelt amid dense throngs of American people who had journeyed to the capital to catch their first glimpse of the British sovereign. Above picture shows King George and President Roosevelt on their way to the White House.

In a aecorated Union Station at Washington King George and Queen Elizabeth are seen talking to President and Mrs. Roosevelt as they first met in the Reception Room. Mrs. Roosevelt has her back to the camera while Col. Watson is seen at the President's side.

Sheltered by the Queen's parasol from the intense glare of the sun, Mrs. Roosevelt seen in a happy conversation with Queen Elizabeth as the Royal couple drove to the White House after their arrival in Washington.

In the grounds of the White House the Queen admires a medal recently won by Girl Scout Leah Burket of Linden, Maryland, while the King stretches himself to see the medal. Around the Royal car are hundreds of young people who are getting their first glimpse of the King and Queen.

with huge crowds lining the route from Union Station the Presidential procession is here seen passing the Capital on its way to the White House. Keeping the crowd back is a guard of honour composed of American bluejackets, seen here presenting arms as the Royal visitors appear.

A scene at the Garden party in the grounds of the White House with King George having a quiet chat with Mr. J. P. Morgan. During the garden party the King and Queen mingled with the crowds of people who attended and enjoyed several conversations with many of those present.

The Drama of the Squalus

Story of the Epic Rescue of Part of Crew Forty Fathoms Down by the "Rescue Chamber"

NEW-FASHIONED devices and old-fashioned fortitude were blended recently in as thrilling a story as ever has been told of the sea or of the bottom many fathoms below its surface. The submarine Squalus, on a training trip in the freezing waters off Northern New England, sank with fifty-nine men and lay helpless 240 feet deep. Twenty-six were drowned. That the others did not share their fate was the result in part of the courageous use of new devices, applied for the first time to an actual rescue. The narrow escape emphasized again, as had many previous disasters, the danger that lurks continually for those who navigate at the very door of Davy Jones's Locker, says the "New York Times."

It was perhaps symbolic that the first submarine ever to torpedo a ship went down to destruction with its victim. It was on February 17, 1864, in Charleston Harbour, that the Confederate submarine Hundley blew up the Housatonic, a new corvette of thirteen guns taking part in the Union blockade, and went simultaneously to its own doom. That mixed success was the only one scored by an undersea vessel until the World War, into which Germany's unrestricted U-boat campaign helped draw the United States. Today, despite the high mortality both in war and peace, the submarine is an essential part of every first-class navy.

Out of Portsmouth

Only last March 1 the complex, 299-foot craft (her name, pronounced Squay-lus, refers to a type of shark) was commissioned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, not far from the scene of last week's sinking and rescue. Portsmouth, one of New Hampshire's few outlets to a cold and rocky coastline, has a salty atmosphere of old clipper-sailing days and a naval tradition far antedating the metallic submarine. It was there, on July 4, 1777, that John Paul Jones raised the Stars and Stripes above the Portsmouth-built Ranger, the first naval vessel to fly that flag. During the World War the Portsmouth Navy Yard (which actually is located in Kittery, Me., just across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth) became a major submarine-building yard and base. It was in that yard, that rescue operations were directed, and became the focus of press wires and radio beams and of a nation's fears and hopes.

The sleek and streamlined exterior, long and narrow, of a modern submarine like the Squalus gives no idea of the multitude of pipes, valves, gears, wires, compartments, ballast tanks, air tanks, torpedoes, batteries, motors, doors and living quarters that clutters its interior like the close-fitting mechanism of a fine watch.

The Skilled Underseaman

The men who handle this complex of undersea machinery are products of a special training course in a submarine school at New London, Conn. They are paid 25 per cent. more than those who serve with corresponding ratings at the surface. They must be skilled technicians, quick and cool in their response to the emergency conditions that may arise at any moment during a dive.

If a swimmer keeps his lungs full of air, he can float on the surface with little or no effort. If water enters the lungs, he will become heavy enough to sink. On an adaptation of these simple principles a submarine operates. When the signal is given to submerge, the air-consuming Diesel engines are stopped and battery-operated electric motors take over the task of propulsion. The hatches through which men come and go are hermetically sealed and so are—or should be—the valves through which air is taken in. Now other valves are opened that let a measured amount of sea water into ballast tanks. The submarine becomes heavier and goes down. When the time comes to rise, compressed air is used to force out the ballast water; the submarine, buoyant again, comes to the surface.

Water Pours In

What apparently went wrong on the Squalus, when she submerged at 8.40 a.m. on May 23 for a one-hour practice dive, was that an air intake valve failed to close. It became, automatically, a water valve, through which the sea poured into the engine room. Sloping backward, the vessel dropped to the blue-mud bottom of the submerged continental shelf southeast of Portsmouth.

Under such circumstances the rule is to shut all the bulkheads that in an emergency can divide a submarine into a series of watertight compartments. Stationed at the bulkhead between the after compartments and the control room stood youthful Lloyd B. Maness of Greensboro, N. C., electrician's mate. As he started to pull up on the heavy steel door, which was hanging downward because of the ship's canted angle, five men from the quickly filling battery compartment called "Keep it open, keep it open." Maness let the door slip back until the men came through; then, exerting all his strength, he closed it. By this action, for which he was highly praised by his superiors, Maness saved thirty-three lives, although twenty-six others were doomed on the other side of the bulkhead.

New Safety Devices

But, without the help of men who did not yet know of the submarine's plight, without newly developed devices never before tested in actual rescue work, the closing of the bulkhead might have meant for the survivors only the difference between sudden death from drowning and lingering death by asphyxiation. The safety apparatus that had been created by painstaking research since 1927, when forty men were lost off Provincetown, Mass., in the rammed S-4, now came into play.

First, a signal. On its deck the Squalus carried two large yellow buoys, releasable from within, each with a brass plate inscribed: "Submarine Squalus sunk here. Telephone inside." The submarine Sculpin, dispatched from Potsmouth when the Squalus failed to report by radio, found one of these buoys afloat and established communication with the men 240 feet below.

Second, the rescue. The "collective rescue" method was chosen, a method made possible in this instance by the first practical application of a newly invented "rescue chamber," by which the men were lifted, without getting wet, through 240 feet of water.

Under Pressure

At the depth the Squalus lay the weight of water overhead will press in upon a man with a force of more than 100 pounds on every square inch of his skin. Divers can withstand such pressures because they build up a resisting pressure of air within their blood. But if they come to the surface without a long transition period of decompression the air bubbles remaining in their blood will cause the sometimes fatal agony known as "the bends."

The Diver's Duty

Working under this hazard, it became the task of a navy diver, Martin Sibitzky, to go down to the Squalus on Wednesday morning. He reached the deck without difficulty and walked along it until he found the escape hatch on the submarine's forward torpedo room. To it he firmly affixed a strong cable of steel the "downhaul cable" by which the rescue chamber was to pull itself down unerringly to the escape hatch.

The rescue chamber, its steel frame shaped like an inverted pear, was developed by Commanders Allen R. McCann and A. I. McKee, who rushed from Washington to attend its first actual life-and-death trial. It does not drop down through the water of its own weight. On the contrary, it contains enough air so that it must be hauled down against its own buoyancy. This work was done by a motor within the chamber, driven by compressed air fed through a tube from a surface ship, which reeled in the downhaul cable and in this way pulled the chamber directly to its goal.

The Rescue Is Made

While in the submarine men huddled together in the forward compartment, cold and thirsty after more than twenty-four trapped hours, refraining by the commander's order from speaking of their shipmates on the other side of the bulkhead, the rescue chamber made its first downward haul. Its crew of two felt the slack as the chamber's rubber-gasketed bottom hit the Squalus's deck. With compressed air from above, they forced the sea water out of the chamber's lower compartment. Now the great water pressure was turned to advantage, for it held the chamber tight, like a blister, to the submarine's skin.

The two rescuers opened the hatch from their own compartment, descended to the submarine deck, opened its escape hatch and lent a welcome hand to lift out the first seven haggard and exhausted members of the crew. Hatches sealed again, sea water let into the sealed space between the two hatches, and the nine men were on their way up to welcome normal-pressure air and sunlight.

The Last Trip

Four trips were needed to extricate the survivors, Lieutenant Oliver T. Naquin following the tradition of the sea by waiting for the last one. That last trip nearly ended in disaster, for the downhaul cable jammed on the way, leaving the rescue chamber anchored under water to the sunken Squalus. Divers had to go down again to cut the cable loose. Thus the rescue was completed. For the navy there remained the task of salvaging the $5,000,000 vessel, its after-section a temporary mausoleum, and inquiring into the reason why it sank.

There was no immediate agreement among Naval officials as to the cause of the disaster, and it was believed that only the appearance of the Squalus itself would tell the story. How soon the submarine could be brought up also remained problematical. For the difficult task the Navy assembled off Portsmouth its most rugged divers and its most advanced equipment. Pontoons were, brought into position for lowering, thus to lend their buoyancy to the water-logged Squalus and lift it off the mud.

German Economic Penetration

More Dangerous to U.S. Than Military Might of The Reich

San Francisco, June 24.

The United States' whole economic structure and financial system is in far greater danger of Fascist aggression than Americans realize, believes Dr. Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, professor of international relations at the University of Southern California.

While the public generally speculates on the possibility of Germany becoming a menace in a war sense to the United States, he said, it is overlooking the fact that Herr Adolf Hitler is laying the foundations for an assault on American economy that might be equally grave.

"An economic empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea, challenging the gold basis of the present world system," said Dr. Polyzoides, is coming into being.

"Dr. Walther Funk plans to do away with gold in international trade, striking at the heart of the system of which the United States is the main support."

Dr. Polyzoides did not attempt to tell what value might be still attached United States' great hoard of the bulk of the world's gold should Herr Hitler succeed in driving out gold as the great medium of international trade.

"Dumping" Danger

"What we see," he said, "is a Germany that is going to produce vast quantities of goods to compete with every other manufacturing country in the world. That is what is generally called 'dumping.'

"Having copied from Russia even economic planning, the Germans, like the early Soviets, are dumping raw materials to obtain finances to build their productive machine. It is a peculiar economic system, which looks very much like the modified Russian system of the early '30s."

Dr. Polyzoides declared the plan of an all-powerful state working on such lines foreshadows a type of state capitalism that will constitute the greatest attack ever made against the American economic system.

"Of course Hitler says the idea of German aggression in the Americas originates only in dreams," Dr. Polyzoides declared, "but the economic invasion of South America under the system he is building up is quite another thing.

"Under it, we offer six plows for 1,000 bags of Brazilian coffee; Germany offers 10 or 12.

"Germany today is planning to separate France and England from their agricultural colonies—not by navies but by a trade war.

Reich's Colony

"Some people say Italy is already Germany's greatest colony. The small countries of Central Europe can sell far more of their products to Germany and Italy than to the far distant Western European nations—and all of this without the necessity of gold. In several Central European countries, the economic surface has not even been scratched."

Dr. Ployzoides declared that the possibility of a Russian and German economic alliance is much more likely than many now think possible.

"The five-year-plan of Russia and the five-year-plan of Germany are similar," he said. They have far more economic similarities than disparities. We must face the possibility of Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany uniting."

Dr. Polyzoides declared that the American stake in the situation is that of a great world power which built up a great industrial system.

"It remains for us to take note of these tendencies in Europe," he warned, "realizing that in the last analysis they are directed against the foundation of our economic and political system."—United Press.

British Commercial Propaganda Abroad

British Industrial Publicity Overseas, Ltd., which publishes British propaganda journals in foreign languages, has sought to obtain the support of leading industrialists for the organization of this work on a national basis, states "The Financial News."

A council has been formed, it is announced, including the following: Lord Sempill, vice-president of the London Chamber of Commerce; Sir Norman Vernon, deputy-chairman of Spillers, Ltd.; Sir Cecil Weir, chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Lt.-Col. Sir George Macdonogh; Mr. L. E. Mather, chairman of Mather and Platt; Sir Ronald Matthews, deputy-chairman of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Lord Dudley Gordon, chairman of J. and E. Hall, Ltd., and Mr. W. F. McClure, managing director of sales of Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd. Lord Sempill is president.

It is suggested that the council he called the "National Council for British Commercial Propaganda Overseas." Steps are being taken to obtain the support of other bodies, such as the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the British Iron and Steel Federation, the British Cycle and Motor Manufacturers Traders' Union, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

British Government's Wool Deal Attacked

Buying Method Criticized In Trade Circles

There is much criticism in wool textile circles, "The Financial News" understands, of the method used by the Government in its recent wool deal, under which the War Office has ordered 3,000,000 lb. of tops and given instructions for this material to be dyed, spun and woven into fabric.

As the textile industry is being pressed for increased deliveries of service fabrics, it is thought that the Government is using this method as a means of speeding up deliveries. The trade considers that this reflects seriously on the ability of the commercial machinery of the industry to work quickly.

Moreover, it is thought to work quickly.

Moreover, it is thought to be doubtful whether buying the raw material in this manner and arranging for it to be worked up virtually on commission will accelerate deliveries.

Large Weight of Single Quality

The order is for 3,000,000 lb. of 50-56's tops to be dyed khaki and spun to fairly thick counts, which in turn are to be woven into a 24-oz. worsted fabric and afterwards milled. It is hoped that the cloth will be delivered by the middle of August, and top-makers have been asked to supply the tops by the end of June.

Such a large weight of one single quality is difficult to obtain and it is doubtful if the quantity can be made up on the one quality only. If neighbouring qualities are allowed to produce a blended yarn there will, of course, be no difficulty, except perhaps in increasing the output of the combs if civil business is unabated.

Non-Federated Firms Excluded

The business has been placed by the War Office through the British Wool Federation for the tops and through spinners' and manufacturers' federations for spinning and weaving. Non-federated firms have not participated, or only to a small extent, and if quick output is the main consideration this exclusion is generally felt to be a mistake.

Although the weight asked for is a large one to be demanded in one quality alone, it represents little more than 1 per cent. of the total annual combing output of the industry. It is therefore taken in some quarters to be in the nature of a warning of what manufacturers might expect if they do not voluntarily make adequate supplies for the services.

American Presides Over Int. Commerce Chamber

Copenhagen, June 26.

King Christian of Denmark today opened the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in the presence of representatives from 40 nations. Mr. Thomas John Watson, United States delegate, will preside over the Congress.

At today's initial sitting, he read out a message from President Roosevelt, approving the aims of the I.C.C., which considers that only the steady increase of world trade can establish world peace.

Japanese delegate to the Congress is M. Kanou, Manager of Yokohama Specie Bank branch in London.—Havas.

Japan To Import Only Necessary Goods

Tokyo, June 27.

"Urgently necessary" goods are to replace luxuries in Japan's trade with France under the new trade agreement signed between the two countries on June 23.

Japan will buy iron, machinery, and chemicals annually from France instead of perfume, toilet articles and wine. France, in return, will take Japanese tinned salmon, trout, porcelain and cotton goods.—Reuters.

Purchase Price of U.S. Silver

Washington, June 26.

The Senate today approved a project establishing the purchase price of U.S.-mined silver at 77.57 cents per ounce. Earlier in the course of debates, it rejected a motion tabled by Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, setting the price at $1.16 per ounce for Treasury purchases.—Havas.

Reichsbank Return

Berlin, June 26.

The weekly Reichsbank return, issued today, differs in certain important particulars from statements issued heretofore, the changes conforming to the provisions of the new Reichsbank law issued on June 15. For example, the gold reserves and foreign exchange holdings are no longer shown separately, but are returned as a single item.

The latest weekly statement shows gold and foreign exchange holdings amounting to 76,900,000 Reichsmarks, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The reason for the combination of the two former items is that henceforth gold and foreign exchange are to be merely permissible as a part of note cover, but not essential, and will only be held by the Reichsbank to the extent considered necessary for effecting payments to foreign countries and for maintaining the value of the Reichsmark currency abroad.

During the week under review, the amount of credit issued as measured by bills, checks, advances and investments increased by 60 to 8,704 million Reichsmarks. Note circulation decreased 102.6 to 7,895 million Reichsmarks, while the total legal tender circulation was returned at 10,006 as against 10,124 million Reichsmarks at the end of the preceding week and 7,642 million Reichsmarks on the same date last year.—Trans-Ocean.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Wednesday, June 28, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 6 11/16	$ 35.39
U.S. $100 @ 13	$769.23

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 6⅞	$ 34.90
U.S. $100 @ 13 7/16	$744.18
London—demand	6⅞
4 months' sight credits	6 23/32
4 months' sight docts	6 21/32
6 months' sight credits	6 13/16
6 months' sight docts	7
New York—demand	U.S. $13 7/16
4 months' sight credits	13½
4 months' sight docts	13⅝
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs.	—

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling .... 6⅝ U.S. $12 15/16
Hongkong/London 1/2 23/32

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 12 15/16	$772.95
Hongkong $44½	$100.00

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders	Buying	25¼
Java Guilders	"	25¼
Netherlands Guilders	Selling	24¾
Java Guilders	"	24¾

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying	U.S.$100=$744.186	£1=$34.909
Selling	U.S.$100=$758.294	£1=$35.555

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.77½=$1 Belgas 27.43=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 2.52=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.58¾=$1
Tourist Lire 2.79 .... $1

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowsst
£	6⅞	6⅝
U.S. G.$	13⅜	12 15/16
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Selling Cash		Buying June	
£ T.T.	6⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	6 23/32
G.$ T.T.	12 15/16	4 m/s. l.c.	13 1/16
Fcs. T.T.	487	4 m/s.	495
Rs. T.T.	36⅞	15 d/s.	37¼

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	18 13/16	18¾
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	39¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.12	—
Bombay offtake nil bars.		

London silver was 1/16 down both ready and forward, being 18 13/16 for ready and 18¾ forward. New York was 3 cents down at 39¾ and Bombay was 1 Rupee down at 50.12.

It was reported declined on poor support and heavy speculative selling. The market ruled moderately steady at the lower levels. After the official fixing the market ruled steadier. India bought at 1/16th over the fixing, but undertone continued to be nervous.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 6 13/16 sterling and 13 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market had a spell of decided weakness, due in part to possible easier money conditions. There were purely nominal sellers at the opening at yesterday's closing rates and a small business was done on that basis, but from then onwards buyers predominated and rates declined steadily closing at:—

6⅝ sterling 12 15/16 U.S.$ Cash/June
6 9/32 " 12¼ " July

At which rates there were buyers.

Foreign Exchanges

Bombay, Rupee T. T. on: June 27.

Japan	78¾	London	1/5 31/32
New York	266⅝	2 mths	
Shanghai	40	" (sellers)	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84¾	" (buyers)	1/5 31/32

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	468.25	Shanghai	7 1/16d N
Paris	176.71	Bombay	1/5 15/16
Berlin	11.67	Hongkong	1/2⅞
Amsterdam	8.82⅛	Singapore	2/4 1/16
Brussels	27.53	Yokohama	1/2
Madrid	42.25	" (buying)	Unq.
Milan	89.00	C'slovakia	136.75
Berne	20.77¼		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.11½	Japan	27.32
Spain	Unq.	Shanghai	13.45
Holland	53.10	Austria	Unq.
Paris	2.65	C'slovakia	Unq.
Brussels	17.01	Hungary	19.75
Italy	5.26¼	Rumania	0.72
S'zerland	22.57	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	24.11	Greece	0.85⅞
Norway	23.53	Bulgaria	1.20
Denmark	20.91	Finland	2.07
Montreal	99.780	Poland	18.85
Brazil	5.20		

London	4.68¼
" Demand	4.68⅛
" Bankers' 60 days bills	4.67 23/32
" Commercial 60 days bills	4.67 21/32
Buenos Aires Paper	29.05
" " market rate	23.20
Montreal on London	4.67 7/16

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: June 27.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	0¾%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	3¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¾%
Call Money		0½%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 9/16%B
	0½%A

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

June 28.

	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Antamok	.185	.195
Atok	.19 XD	.205 XD
Balatoc	7.50 XD	— XD
Batong Buhay	.011	.011
Benguet Consolidated	10.30 XD	10.30 XD
Big Wedge	.185	.195
Coco Grove	.285	.295
Demonstration	.08	.08
I X L	.47	.48
Masbate	.105	.105
North Camarines	.24	.24
Sam Mauricio	.83	.88
Surigao Con., Com.	.135	.19
Surigao Con. Voting	.135	.19
Suyoc	.135	.135
United Paracale	.40	.41

Turnover 518,000 Pesos.
Shares Index: (Closing prices) 90.39.
XD—Ex. Dividend.—Reuter.

1939 World Wheat Crop

Washington, June 27.

The world wheat crop for 1939 is nearly 600,000,000 bushels less than that of 1938, according to an estimate by the Department of Agriculture released today. The crop contraction is due to the acreage reduction in the United States and the smaller yields in Europe.

World wheat production during 1938 totalled 4,555,000,000 bushels, with the carryover on July 1 of this years placed at about double that of last year's 600,000,000 bushels.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened again quiet but during the course of the half-day's trading several of the leading Industrial stocks came into demand and business was done at improved rates, e.g.

		Opening
Wheelocks:	34¼	buyers at 33¼
Trams,	40½	sellers at 39½
Ewos,	18.50	buyers at 18.20

and the market closed with further buyers at these rates.

Interest in the Rubber section is still lacking, but there is no indication of any desire to sell at prevailing buying rates. Debentures were entirely neglected.

Official Averages

1939 High	Low		Today's Average	Change
173.90	105.32	General	153.71	+0.38
178.86	95.55	Rubbers	161.37	unch.

Total 16,505 shares, 75 bonds.

Morning Session

₮1,500 China Realty 5% Debs.	₮ 65.00
$6,000 S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 82.00
800 S'hai Land	8.80*
300 Wheelock	34.00
200 Wheelock	34.25
500 Tram (Bearer) £1	39.50
300 Tram (Bearer) £1	39.75
700 Tram (Bearer) £1	40.00
400 Tram (Bearer) £1	40.50
100 Kaiping	31.50
500 Kaiping	32.00
20 S'hai Power (Pref)	124.75
50 S'hai Power (Pref)	125.00
100 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.40
600 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.50
100 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
1,500 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
200 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
900 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
400 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
1,000 Java Consolidated	2.80
3,000 Kroewoek	1.33
600 Langkat	11.80
2,000 Semambu	0.81
1,000 Tanah Merah	2.02½
500 Exploration	6.10

ODD LOTS

5 S'hai Power (Pref)	$125.00
50 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
500 Senawang	0.96
180 Exploration	6.05

*—Outport Business.

London Stocks

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, June 27.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange today were more cheerful. Small improvements were recorded in many groups, but the early advance was stemmed by the surprise announcement of a pending issue of £7,500,000 London County Issue of 3½ per cent. stock at £96½.—Reuter.

	June 26	27
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	£94⅛	94
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	32½	33½
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	39½	41

Osaka, June 28.

Kogo 5% Y.104.42

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Allied Ironfounders	17/9	17/9
Armstrong Stevens	5/9	5/9
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	39/-	39/-
Austin Motors, ord.	30/-	29/9
Bristol Aeroplane	19/9	19/9
British American Tob.	96/3	96/10½
Cable & W., new form	49¾	50¼
Cammell Laird, ord.	7/1½	7/1½
Courtaulds	25/4½	25/7½
Distillers	94/4½	94/-
Dunlop Rubber	27/1½	27/1½
General Elec. (Eng.)	75/4½	75/6
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	106/6	106/6
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	17/7½	17/4½
Imp. Chem. Indus.	29/10½	30/3
Imp. Tobacco	128/1½	128/9
Leyland Motors	89/4½	90/10½
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	56/10½	57/4½
Pressed Steel, com.	17/4½	17/6
Rolls-Royce	104/7½	105/-
Smethwick Drop Forgings	15/-	15/-
Tate & Lyle	62/1½	62/1½
Turner & Newall	77/-	77/1½
United Steel	23/4½	23/6
Vickers, ord.	18/6	18/7½
Woolworths	61/7½	62/-

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch	24/6	24/3
Rubber Pltn. Inv. Trust	27/6	27/3

MINES

Burma Corp.	8/1½	8/1½
Commonwealth Min.	1/-	—
Marsman Invest.	13/9	13/9
Randfontein Ests.	37/1½	37/6
Sub-Nigel	210/-	207/6
Tanami Gold Min.	4½d.	4½d.
Western Holdings	11/9	12/3

OILS

Anglo Iranian	71/10½	71/3
Burmah	70/-	70/-
Mexican Eagle	7/9	7/10½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	83/1½	83/1½

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

4½% Gold Loan, 1898	£48	48
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	46	46
4½% Anglo-French Loan	44	44
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	22½	22½
5% Reorg-Loan, 1913	31	31
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	13½	13½
5% Honan Rly., 1905	13	13
5% Hukuang Rly., 1913	18	18
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	16	16
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12	12
5% " " G.	12	12
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	12	12
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	12	12
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	14	14
S'hai Elec. Construction	22/6 N	22/6 N
S'hai Waterworks "A"	19½ N	19½ N
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	7	7
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	80	80
" " (Col. Reg.)	82	82
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/-	18/-
Chosen Corp.	5/-	5/-
Pekin Syndicate	1/9 N	1/9 N
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	18/1½	18/1½

N—Nominal.

British Commodities

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, June 27.

Among commodities, sugar ruled firm on a covering demand for near positions, with sellers reserved.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 8¼ unc; sellers 8 5/16 unc; July del. buyers 8¼ unc; sellers 8 5/16 unc.

London Sugar (Buyers): Aug. 8/0¾ +6¼; Dec. 6/5, +1¾; Mar. 6/5½ +1½.

Liverpool Wheat: July 3/10⅝ +1⅛; Oct. 4/2⅜ +1⅛; Dec. 4/4¼ +1⅛.

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures: July 4.95 —5; Sept. 4.67 —5; Oct. 4.57 —5; Nov. 4.47 —4; Egyptian Futures (Giza, F.G.F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract; July 6.34 —8; Sept. 6.34 —8; Oct. 6.43 —9; Nov. 6.46 —9.

London Metals: Copper, Stan. cash sellers £42 1/16 unc; 3 mths del. sellers unc. Electrolytic buyers £47½ +¼; sellers £48¼ unc. Tin, Stan. Cash sellers £230, unc; 3 mths del. sellers £224⅛ —⅝. Lead, Foreign, official price, sellers £14 11/16 unc; 3 mths. del. sellers £14 11/16 —1/16. Spelter, Ordinary, official price, sellers £14 1/16 —3/16; 3 mths. del. sellers £14¼ —1/16.—Reuter.

Cuba May Coin More Silver Pesos

Havana, June 26.

President Frederico Laredo Bru of Cuba is preparing a message to the Cuban Senate asking authorization to coin an additional 15,000,000 silver pesos, the Havana El Mundo said today.

The expected seignorage profit of 8,000,000 pesos would be used to pay off debts to public contractors and to finance additional public works, the newspaper said.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 27.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was a quiet and narrow affair today, with the final list showing only fractional gains. The monetary moves, as a market factor, are regarded as bullish, but traders, generally, showed a disposition to await final Congressional action. The Far Eastern tension is still a handicap. Silver shares improved actively today, whilst gold shares were depressed. There is a wide divergence of views regarding the importance of the monetary developments, together with some scepticism in respect of the ultimate outcome, on the theory that this might only be a political manœuvre. The volume of trading today amounted to 480,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	135.77	134.01	135.42	+0.33
20 Rails	27.53	27.18	27.44	+0.17
15 Utilit.	23.70	23.27	23.63	+0.18
40 Bonds	—	—	89.13	—0.09
11 Commod.	—	—	49.77	+0.38

	June 26	27
Adams Express	7¼	7⅝
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	15⅜	15⅝
Allied Stores	8¾	8¾
Allis Chalmers	33	33½
Amerada Corp.	65½	65
Amer. Can	93	93½
Amer. & For. Power	2¼	—
" " $7 pfd.	18⅛	18⅜
Amer. Gas & Elec.	33½	33¾
Amer. Locomotive	17½	18
Amer. Metal	30¼	30
Amer. Radiator	12	12¼
Amer. Rolling Mill	13	13¼
Amer. Smelting	40⅞	41½
Amer. Sugar Refining	16¼	17
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	160	160
Amer. Tobacco "B"	83¼	83¼
Amer. Waterwork	9	9⅜
Anaconda Copper	23¼	23⅜
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	26¾	27¼
Auburn	—	—
Baltimore & Ohio	4⅞	4⅞
Barber Asphalt Corp.	12½	12¾
Barnsdall Oil Co.	13½	13⅝
Bendix Aviation	22⅜	22½
Bethlehem Steel	54½	55⅜
Bliss (E.W.)	9¼	8¾
Boeing Airplane Co.	21	20⅜
Borg Warner	22½	22⅞
Briggs Mfg. Co.	19½	19¾
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	11⅞	12
" $6 cum. pfd.	40¾	40
Can. Pacific Rly.	4	4⅛
Case, J.I.	75	76½
Celanese Corp.	21⅝	22½
Chase Nat. Bank	B 33	B 33
Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	32½
Chrysler	68⅝	70⅜
Columbia Gas & Elec.	6	6
" 6% "A" pfd.	B 83¼	87
Coml. Credit	45	44⅞
Comm. & Southern (ord.)	1⅜	1¼
" $6 cum. pfd.	63	63
Consolid. Edison	30¼	30⅜
Consolid. Oil	7½	7⅝
Continental Can	37⅜	37¼
Continental Oil	21¾	21⅝
Corn Products	64½	64½
Curtiss Wright (com.)	5	5
" "A"	25⅜	25½
Deere & Co.	19	19
Distillers Corp.	17½	17⅜
Douglas Aircraft	66¼	66⅞
Du Pont de Nemours	149½	150
Eagle Picher Lead	B 8⅜	8½
Eaton Manufacturing Co.	22⅜	22
Elec. Auto Lite	30½	31½
Elec. Bond & Share	7⅜	7⅝
" $5 pfd.	56⅛	—
" $6 pfd.	63⅞	63⅞
Elec. Pwr. & Lt.	25	25¾
Flintkote	19	19⅛
Food Machinery Corp.	30	29½
Gen. Amer. Trans.	46	46½
Gen. Elec.	33½	33⅝
Gen. Motors	43½	43⅝
Gen. Rly. Signal	B 16	17
Gen. Tire & Rubber	21½	21⅝
Glidden Co.	16¾	16¾
Goodrich (B.F.)	16⅜	17
" $5 pfd.	67½	67½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	26¾	27⅛
Great Nthrn. Iron Ore	14½	14½
Great Nthrn. Rly.	20½	21⅝
Great Western Sugar	25½	—
Greyhound Corp.	17¾	17⅞
Hecker Products	11¾	11¾
Homestake Min.	64	63
Indus. Rayon	22⅝	22¾
Int. Harvester	56⅛	56
Int. Nickel	47¼	47⅝
Int. Tel. & Tel.	6¼	6¼
Johns Manville	72½	72¾
Jones & Laughlin	42½	B 42
Kennecott	32⅛	32⅞
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	46	45
Lockheed Aircraft	25½	26½
Loew's Inc.	42½	42½
Manhattan Shirt Co.	—	12⅛
Martin, Glenn L. Co.	32¾	33
McKesson & Robbins	13¼	B 13½
Monsanto Chemical	98¾	98¼
Montgomery Ward	49⅞	50
Nat. City Bank	B 25½	B 26½
Nat. Dairy Products	15½	15¾
Nat. Distillers	25⅞	26
Nat. Gypsum	11	10¾
Nat. Lead	21	20
Nat. Power & Lt.	8	8
Nat. Steel Corp.	59	58½
Nat. Supply Co.	7½	7½
New York Central	13½	14
Niagara Hudson Power	6⅝	6⅜
North Amer. Aviation	15½	*15⅛
North Amer. Co.	21⅛	21⅛
Northern Pacific	7¾	8
Pacific Gas & Elec.	30½	30⅝
Pacific Lighting	46½	46½
Packard Motors	3⅛	3⅛
Paramount Pictures Inc.	8⅞	8¾
Pennsylvania R.R.	16⅞	17
Phelps Dodge	33½	33⅜
Phillips Petroleum	34	35
Public Serv. of N.J.	37⅜	38⅜
Pullman, Inc.	25½	26
Pure Oil	7	7⅛
Radio Corp. of Amer.	5¾	5⅞
Republic Steel Co.	14½	14⅞
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	39⅛	39⅛
Richfield Corp.	7⅝	7⅝
Safeway Stores	41	41¼
Schenley	12⅝	12¾
" 5½% pfd.	70½	—
Sears Roebuck	75⅝	75⅜
Seversky Aircraft	3⅜	3⅞
Shell Union Oill	11	11⅛
Socony-Vacuum	11¾	11¾
Sthrn. Pacific	12	12½
Sthrn. Rly.	20½	20⅞
Sperry Corp.	41⅜	41⅝
Stand. Brands	6¼	6⅜
Stand. Gas & Elec.	2¾	2⅝
Stand. Oil of Calif.	26	26
Stand. Oil of N.J.	42¼	42
Stone & Webster	10½	10¾
Swift International	25¾	25⅝
Technicolor	15½	15¾
Texas Corp.	37	37⅛
Texas Gulf Sulphur	23	27¾
Transamerica	5⅞	5⅞
Tw. Century Fox Film,	13¾	18⅞
" " pfd.	—	30
Un. Carbide & Carbon	76¼	75¾
Un. Pacific	95⅝	95
Un. Aircraft	36⅜	36⅛
Un. Air Lines Trans.	11	11⅛
Un. Corp.	2⅜	2¼
" $3 cum. pfd.	35	35½
Un. Gas Corp.	1⅞	1¾
Un. Gas Improvement	12⅝	12¾
U. S. Rubber	40⅝	41⅝
" 8% pfd.	107	107¼
U. S. Steel	45⅞	46⅝
Vanadium	13¾	19⅞
Warner Bros. Picts.	4⅝	4½
Westinghouse Elec.	95½	97
Woodward Iron	16	15¾
BONDS		
Amer. & For.	62¾	62⅞
Brazil	15¼	15¼
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	19	B 17½
Cities Serv. Pwr.	81½	81¼
Erie R.R.	9⅛	B 9
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	65	65¾
Minas Geraes	9⅛	B 9¼
New England Gas & Elec.	68½	68½
Peru	9	8¾
Rio Grande do Sul	B 9⅛	B 9⅛
Sao Paulo	B 9	B 9
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	43	42½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	65¼	64⅛

WEEKLY CLOSING STOCK

	June 20	27
Air Associates	B 7	B 7¼
Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7½
Amer. Brake Shoe	*37½	39
Ass. Gas & Elec.	9¾	8⅞
Atlan. Gulf & W.	B 12	B 11½
Atlan. Refining	B 20½	20¼
Atlas Corp.	7½	8
Baltimore & Ohio $4 pfd.	6¼	6⅛
Bank of Amer.	B 34⅞	B 33¾
Bellanca Aircraft Corp.	6½	B 6¼
Borden Co.	21	21
Chesapeake Corp.	21¼	B 20¾
Chic. & North Western	B 0½	0½
Coml. Solvents	10⅜	9¾
Consolid. Aircraft	—	—
Consumers Pwr. $4.50 pfd.	99	99
Corn Products 7% pfd.	B 171½	173
Coty Inc.	5⅛	5¾
Crane Co.	23⅜	22
Delaware & Hudson	16½	15⅞
Dist. Corp. Seagrams	B 83½	B 83½
Elec. Boat Co.	11	10¼
Elec. Power & Lt.	8	7½
Elec. Storage Battery	B 26⅛	B 26
Freeport Sulphur	20¼	20
Gen. Cigar	B 20⅞	B 20¾
Gen. Foods	44½	45
Gen. Mills	B 85¾	87
Granby Consolid. Mining	5⅞	5⅝
Int. Dept. Stores	10½	B 10⅛
Lorillard	23½	23¼
Masonite Corp.	B 40¼	39
Mountain City Copper	4	B 3½
Mueller Brass	**23¾	B 21½
Nash Kelvinator	6½	6
Nat. Power & Lt.	87¼	84⅝
Patino Mines	7¾	8⅛
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	26⅝	26⅝
Sthrn. Rly.	15⅛	14¼
Sterling Produs.	77½	78
Texas Pacific Land	B 7⅛	7
Tidewater Ass. Oil	12⅞	12⅛
Timken Detroit Axle	13	12⅝
Un. Biscuit	18⅛	B 17½
Un. Light & Power "A"	1¾	1⅜
U. S. Pipe & Fdry.	41	B 39¾
U. S. Realty & Imp.	2	2⅛
U. S. Smelt. Ref.	51	*51¼
Westinghouse Air Brakes	21⅜	21
Yellow Truck & Coach	15	14⅞
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	36¾	35

WEEKLY CLOSINNG BOND

	June 19	26
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate	B 24	B 24⅝
Argentine	79⅞	79⅜
Bethlehem Steel	105¼	104¾
Brooklyn-Manhattan	77¾	76
Chic. Milwaukee,	7	7
Columbia Gas & Elec.	103	103
Denver & Rio Grande	B 9½	B 9¼
Elec. Power & Lt.	77	77
Mortgage Bank	B 26	B 26½
Nat. Power & Lt.	104¾	103⅞
" Dec. "A"	110⅛	110⅛
New England Power	97¾	97⅞
New York, Chic.	A 61	A 60⅝
Oklohama	B 105⅛	105½
Oslo	B 99¾	101
Republic of Colombia	27	26¼
Republic Steel	91¾	90½
Sthrn. Rly.	69¾	68½
Studebaker Conv.	80	83½

B—Bid. A—Asked.
*Ex dividend.

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices opened firm and developed additional strength during the final hour, though the market was somewhat irregular on a light volume. The late rally followed the rise in wheat which moved up from 1⅜ to 1⅝. However, financial interest was centered on the fluctuations in the silver markets, as a result of the Senate abolishing foreign silver purchases and increasing the domestic silver price. Curb stocks were held narrowly around the previous closing levels, while the bond market present an irregular appearance.

Shanghai Telephone Company

Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation Notified

Shanghai Telephone Company today advertises that its certificate of incorporation has been amended so as to permit each of the presently issued shares of par value of Tls. 50 to be changed into ten shares of the par value of Ch.$10.

The situation was fully explained in various notices to stockholders issued during May. Stockholders were then advised that the Board of Directors had declared a dividend with respect to operations of the year 1938 of Ch.$4.25 per share, the equivalent of 6.08 per cent., and had also transferred from surplus account to capital account the sum of Ch.$3,462,311.89. The dividend was duly paid on June 3 and the necessary action has now been taken to allow for the issuance of the new shares. The aggregate par value of ten of the new shares exceeds the Chinese dollar equivalent of the par value of each of the old shares by Ch.$30.07, such excess having been provided for by the above-mentioned transfer from surplus to capital.

Stockholders are asked to lodge their existing certificates with the Company, together with forms of receipt covering the new certificates, on or after July 4, 1939 when appropriate new certificates will be delivered in exchange. Receipt forms have been mailed to all stockholders.

The company also gives notice that, with effect from June 28, new certificates for shares of Ch.$10 denomination will be issued for all shares presented for transfer.

U.S. Commodities

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 27.

Trading in the cotton market was fairly active early in the session, and, despite lower Bombay and Liverpool advices, prices advanced on good buying and covering and higher southern advices. Washington developments were construed favourably, and conditions at the close were active and strong, with prices finishing from 4 to 7 points above the previous final levels.

The raw rubber market was quiet and featureless. Price movements were confined to a narrow range, and, with the trifling liquidation seen, prices eased through to the closing. Final quotations were from 5 to 8 points down.

A good rally was witnessed in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today. The rise was influenced by good buying and covering on unfavourable weather reports and firmness of cables. At the final bell, gains ranging from 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents were recorded.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
July	9.55-56	+04	July	16.28-28	—07
Oct.	8.82-83	+07	Sept.	16.37-38	—08
Dec.	8.63-64	+07		B/A	
Jan.	8.52 N	+07	Dec.	16.42-43	—05
Mar.	8.44-44	+07	Mar.	16.46-47	—07
May	8.37-37	+07		B/A	

New York Sugar No. 4		New York Silk	
July 1.55½-56½ B/A	+4	July (No. 1) 2.40-40	+03
Sept. 1.25-25½ B/A	+3		

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
July 71¼-71⅛	+1⅝	July 47½-47⅝	unc.
Sept. 71⅞-72	+1½	Sept. 49¼-49⅜	+⅛
Dec. 73⅛-73	+1⅜	Dec. 50¼-50⅛	+¼

Winnipeg Wheat

July	58⅝-58⅝	+⅞
Oct.	59¾-59¾	+¾
Dec.	61½-61⅝	+⅞

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Berlin Bourse

Berlin, June 27.

The depression on the share market continued today, leading to further drops in quotations. Hapag lost another 1.5 per cent. to 45, North German Lloyd went down 3 per cent. to 47, Junghans lost 3 per cent. to 86, Bemberg Silk dropped 1.75 per cent. to 122.5, and Bubiag lost 1 per cent. to 180.

Call money went up another ⅛ per cent. with 2⅞ to 3 per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

Only Conservative Buying Policy Warranted

New York, June 27.

Only a conservative buying policy is warranted in most markets, in view of the vagueness of the immediate and distant outlook of business, says a report issued today by the National Association of Purchasing Agents.—Reuter.

Hongkong's Trade For May

Combined Imports, Exports Drop $1,000,000 Compared With May 1938

Hongkong, June 28.

The Hongkong Imports & Exports Department (Statistical Branch) reports that the combined values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding treasure) as declared during the month of May, 1939, totalled $108,400,000 as compared with $109,400,000 in May, 1938.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony (excluding treasure) decreased by 0.9 per cent. in May, 1939, as compared with May, 1938; and by 2.9 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, totalled $59,100,000 as compared with $63,300,000 in May, 1938, and exports $49,300,000 as compared with $46,100,000.

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, decreased by 6.6 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 7.7 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Exports of merchandise in May, 1939, increased by 6.9 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 7.1 per cent. in terms of sterling.

During the first five months of 1939 imports of merchandise totalled $241,700,000 (£14,900,000) as compared with $284,700,000 (£17,600,000) in the corresponding period of 1938; and exports $219,400,000 (£13,500,000) as compared with $232,000 (£14,400,000).

Imports of merchandise decreased by 15.1 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 15.3 per cent. in terms of sterling: exports decreased by 5.8 per cent. in terms of local currency and by 6.3 per cent. in terms of sterling.

Since May, 1938, monthly values of imports of merchandise into Hongkong fluctuated from a low Hongkong dollar value (36,800,000) in February, 1939, to a high of 63,300,000 in May, 1938; whilst export value fluctuated from a low of $33-500,000 in December, 1938, to a high of $51,300,000 in September, 1938.—Reuter.

New York Market Improves

New York, June 27.

The New York Stock Exchange opened firm today and developed additional strength in the final hour of trading. Throughout the session, prices moved irregularly and volume was light. The late rally followed the rise in wheat.

Wall Street hears that Phelps Dodge for the first half of this year will earn 84 cents as compared with 76 cents for the corresponding period of last year. Greyhound's gross income last month exceeded by 14 per cent. the May income of 1938.

Traders are buying Eaton Manufacturing on the basis of the company's improved outlook. Great Northern preferred may not pay a dividend.

There has been some liquidating but the Street has not yet gone completely bearish. Those who have not lost faith in the market's ability to advance in the next month or two say some further selling might come before the weekend since many traders will take a long weekend holiday over the Fourth of July. The Orient and European situations also continue to demand caution.

Favourable market factors today included:

1. A steadier market on the London Stcok Exchange.
2. May fall earnings show an improvement.
3. Hopes that the crisis in the Orient will ease up.

Among the unfavourable factors wert these:

1. The Department of Justice is investigating trade associations.
2. A possible holiday from Friday night until Wednesday morning.
3. The unsettlement of the world silver markets because of the U.S. Senate's vote on the foreign silver purchase repeal bill.—United Press.

British Rubber Stocks

London, June 26.

The stock of rubber in Great Britain on June 24 totalled 63,373 tons compared with 64,531 tons a week ago. The stock in London on that day totalled 42,598 tons, showing a decrease of 391 tons from the previous week, while, Liverpool, with a stock of 20,775 tons, showed a contraction of 767 tons.

British rubber deliveries for the week ended June 24 totalled 1,902 tons, compared with 1,894 tons during the preceding week. Deliveries in London during this period totalled 946 tons, representing a decline of 436 tons from the previous week. Liverpool deliveries, amounting to 956 tons, showed an increase of 444 tons over the previous week.—Reuter.

U.S. Steel Mill Operations

New York, June 26.

Steel mill activity in the United States, for the week commencing June 26, was estimated at 54.3 per cent. of capacity, according to a forecast made today by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents a decline of 0.7 per cent. compared with the preceding week.

Mill operations for the corresponding period last year were placed at 28.7 per cent., or 25.6 per cent. below the current estimate.—Reuter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Certain Points Cleared Up

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Referring to my article published today by your paper, I find from inquiries which came to me from the market that certain points were not clearly understood. It ought to be realized that the new Wei Hwa will remain such and will not be available for the purchase of foreign exchange in the market. The issue of certificates will greatly assist the market by imparting additional media of circulation.

It should be made quite clear that these certificates will remain Wei Hwa. Furthermore, that their eventual discount rate in the local market will have to conform to natural requirements. This means that the Join Reserve Board will not control the Wei Hwa market discount, but permit it to find its own level.

The main purpose of the Joint Reserve Board's new scheme is to assist the market by supplying a convenient and well-secured medium of circulation. As far as this institution, and naturally also the Chinese member banks, are concerned, Wei Hwa will not be discounted by them, or converted into legal tender dollars, but will have to remain Wei Hwa. Special emphasis is laid on the point of helping the market in a legitimate way, but obviating the possibility of flight of capital.

E. Kann.

Shanghai, June 28.

Cotton Export Subsidy Limited

Washington, June 26.

Details of the Cotton Export Subsidy will be worked out this week, according to an announcement made by officials of the Farm Administration today. However, it has not yet been decided whether the export subsidy will be a flat rate or a variable one similar to the wheat subsidy.

On the other hand, it is understood that it has been tentatively agreed to limit the subsidy to the new crop and that the subsidy will become effective as soon as the new crop begins to move.

The limitation of the subsidy to the new crop might be relaxed later, but it is hoped that the increases expected in new crop exports, as a result of the subsidy, will advance the domestic price sufficiently to allow growers to reclaim loan cotton.

While under the terms of the Agricultural Bill, exactly $36,500,000 are available for the subsidy, Officials have intimated that some additional "few million dollars" might be forthcoming by means of transfers from other agencies.—Reuters.

Paris Bourse

Paris, June 27.

Discounting favourable issues to international questions, the market opened firm on the Paris Bourse today, despite unfavourable reports from markets abroad. During the session, progress was registered, some issues advancing strongly.

The closing rates were among the highest of the day, last hour trading being particularly active.—Havas.

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Reserve Funds { Hongkong Currency	$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

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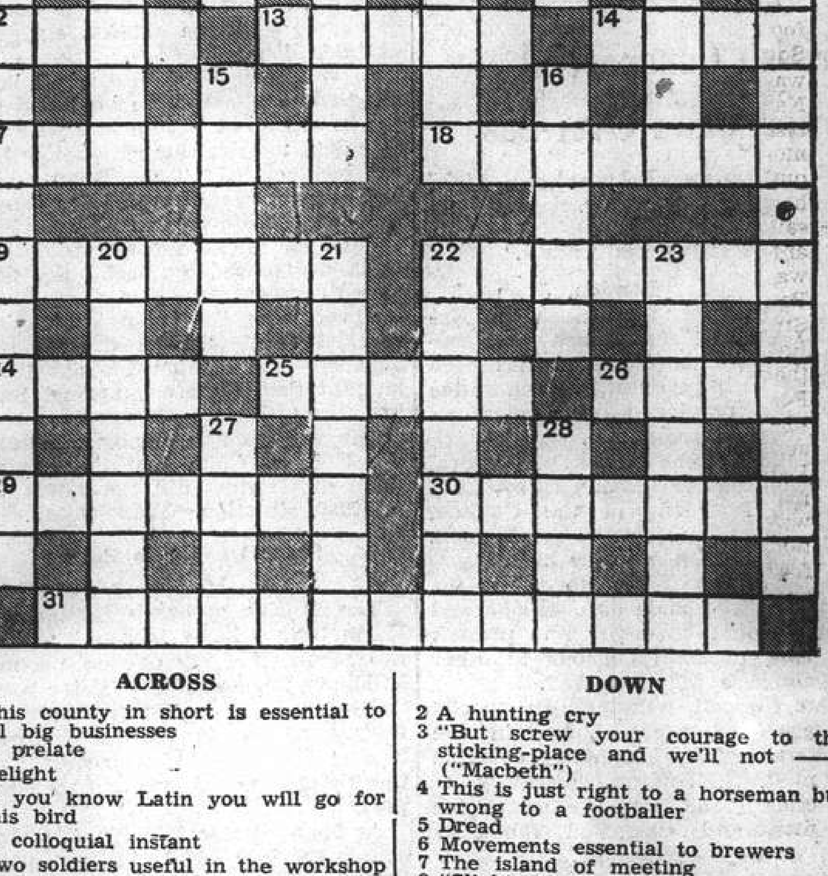
LONDON CROSS WORD No. 1850

(*By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph."*)



ACROSS

1 This county in short is essential to all big businesses
10 A prelate
11 Delight
12 If you know Latin you will go for this bird
13 A colloquial instant
14 Two soldiers useful in the workshop
17 Vessel and water seem to make this golf course
18 Wasting no words
19 A noise in the wood is not the firing but getting ready for it
22 Reindeer N. American, not W. Indian
24 To do this is the Speaker's right
25 One of Napoleon's Marshals
26 "Sweet are the —— of adversity" ("As You Like It")
29 When the drums may beat for retreat
30 Seafarers
31 Giving a favourable impression suggests those nine points of the law

DOWN

2 A hunting cry
3 "But screw your courage to the sticking-place and we'll not ——" ("Macbeth")
4 This is just right to a horseman but wrong to a footballer
5 Dread
6 Movements essential to brewers
7 The island of meeting
8 "Slight in Press" (anag.)
9 The motorist is never in a hurry to meet a train here (two words)
15 The W. Indian part of 22 across
16 Some nuts are nutritious but hikers find this no good for walking on
20 One to whom charity is a matter of routine
21 One reason for complaining of your coffee
22 Organ stop, or a French lady
23 If these savages were heartless they might serve in some transport
27 Just an empty cup (a great achievement if you bring this off)
28 Even with the amorous this event on the billiard table is generally unpopular

Japanese Occupy Islands

Approaches to Foochow And Wenchow Now Held; Foreign Ships Warned

Japanese naval landing parties were in complete occupation of Chuanshek Island, commanding the north channel of the Min River, at Foochow, and of Hutowtao, or Tiger's Head Island, at the mouth of the Wukiang off Wenchow, on Tuesday, a communiqué issued at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by the Japanese China Seas Fleet claimed.

Landings were also effected at Yuhwan and Kanmen harbours on Tasu Island, 50 kilometres north of Wenchow, whereby Japanese naval forces secured possession of all neighbouring areas, according to the announcement.

Japanese naval operations were launched against these two points at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, soon after notes announcing the intention of the Japanese naval forces to attack Foochow and Wenchow were made public in Shanghai, the communiqué stated.

Foreign Ships Informed

Flying low over the Wenchow anchorage, Japanese naval aircraft on Tuesday morning dropped rubber balls containing messages warning the five third party merchant ships of impending Japanese naval operations against the harbour, it was revealed in Shanghai yesterday. The vessels were three British, one Italian and one Norwegian. The ships were urged to leave by 11 o'clock today.

Meantime, Japanese surface craft proceeded up the Wu River to attack Chinese junks carrying troops. Many of these were machine-gunned, while those offering no resistance were taken prisoner.

Operations for the closing of the harbour by means of "dangerous objects and other obstacles" were going on apace yesterday, it was understood.

British Destroyer Told

Calling aboard the British destroyer H-16 off Foochow, a Japanese naval officer at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning informed the vessel's commander of impending Japanese "closure" operations against the harbour.

He requested the British officer to inform another British destroyer, two British merchantmen and another merchant ship of undetermined nationality of the Japanese intentions with the recommendation that they leave as soon as possible as the harbour would be closed by 11 o'clock this morning.

The statement regarding the Japanese naval operations in Foochow and Wenchow, announced in Shanghai on Tuesday morning, was communicated to the British and American destroyers in Swatow on Tuesday evening.

Warning Ignored

Washington, June 27.

The Japanese warning to foreign ships and nationals to leave Foochow and Wenchow will be disregarded and Japan will be held responsible for any damage to United States vessels, an official of the State Department declared today.—Reuter.

Singapore's Advantages In Emergency

New Bases Being Built In Far East

Singapore, June 28.

British and French military and naval leaders who conferred here last week on problems of joint defence of British and French possessions in the Far East came to the conclusion that their combined forces are now sufficient to repel effectively a strong Japanese sea and air attack on British and French possessions in southern Asia, it was understood here today.

Singapore would be the base of the defence forces and one of its main advantages is its great distance from major Japanese bases, it was believed. This fact was said to make Singapore impregnable.

Although it was pointed out that Hainan Island might be a threat to Indo-China, there is no evidence that Japan has begun to fortify the island, it was understood.

Singapore, it was concluded, would be the safest base for the repair and refitting of British and French warships in the event of war against Japan. The distance of this base restricts its offensive value, however, so bases are expected to be rushed to completion in Malaya and Indo-China.

Britain is expected to decide that the naval forces of China, the East Indies and squadrons of the Royal Indian Navy should operate as one force in close liaison with the Singapore, Australian and New Zealand navies.—United Press.

British Commercial Propaganda Overseas

Inaugural Luncheon Held In London

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 27.

A body, to be known as the National Council for British Commercial Propaganda Overseas, has been formed with an executive committee including representative leaders of industry and commerce.

Speaking at the Council's inaugural luncheon held in London today, Lord Sempill, President of the Council, describing the objects of the Council, said that British industry lacked systematic representation abroad in the form of propaganda or publicity, and efforts would be devoted to present the case of British goods to other nations in a dignified way.

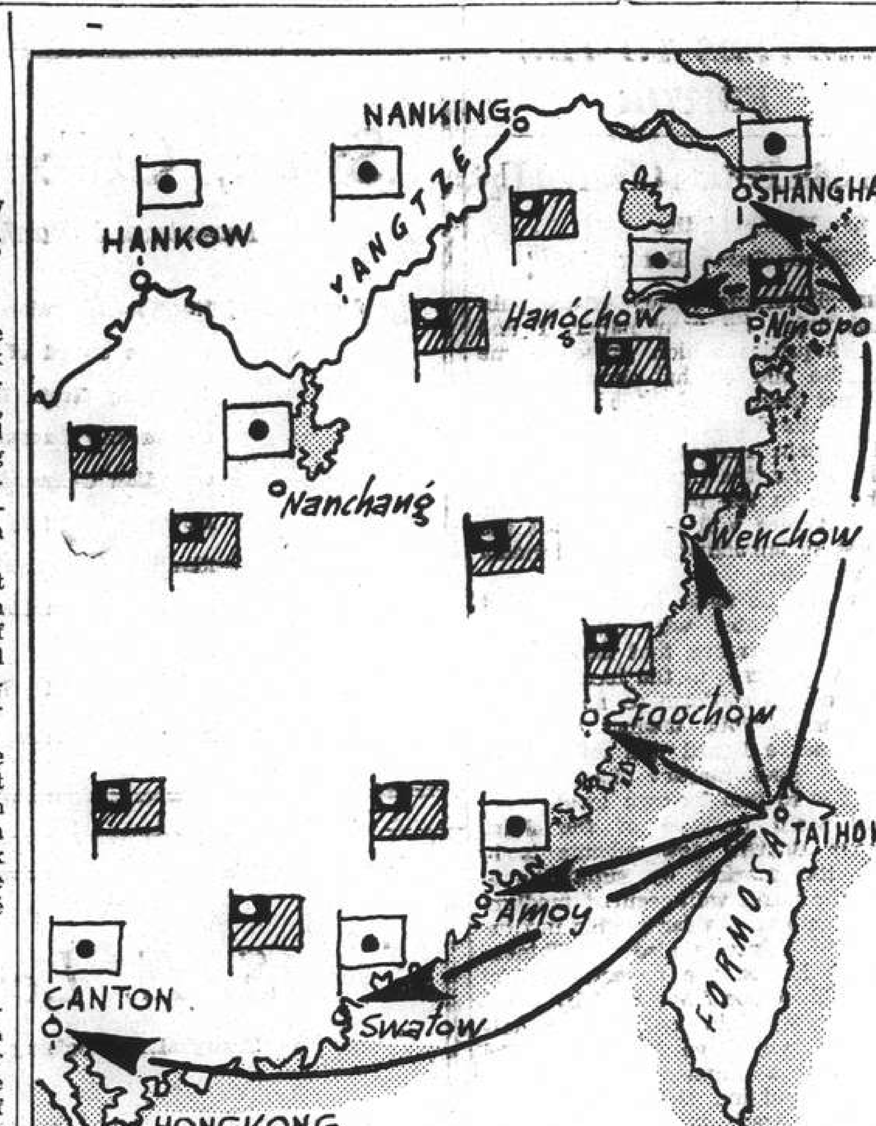
The Council will publish special journals and press matter in the languages of the countries covered.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of Overseas Trade, was present at the luncheon and expressed sympathy with its objects.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Receives Egyptian Prince

London, June 27.

Prince Mohamed Ali of Egypt was received today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, at the office of the latter in the House of Commons.—Trans-Ocean.



Japanese Blockade of China Coast

This map shows the Japanese blockade of the coast of China south of the Yangtze, with the ports remaining in the hands of Chinese—Wenchow, Ningpo, and Foochow—two of which are now being attacked by the Japanese, still flying the Chinese flag, in spite of the fact that the Japanese hold all their approaches.

Three Million Men on Guard Along French Frontier

French Premier Says Situation Extremely Grave; German-Italian Collaboration Grows

Paris, June 27.

"THANKS to the watch on our frontiers, peace has been safeguarded," declared the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Daladier, when he prorogued the Chamber of Deputies until the middle of November. He was replying to a question on why the Government considered that special defence precautions would be necessary. "For 20 years," he said, "the situation has never been so grave. At our frontiers, there are 3,000,000 men, without counting semi-military formations, and we hear of concentrations larger than ever before. "Within the frontier, there is propaganda, using racial and religious means and old prejudices in an attempt to break Anglo-French solidarity.

M. Daladier declared that he had mobilised no forces but had recalled troops who were available.

"The two classes undergoing instructions with the Colours," he added, "are indispensable."

The Chamber voted for prorogation by 350 votes to 231.—Reuter.

Virtual Dictator

Paris, June 28.

"Foreign propaganda seeks to surround France in a net of intrigue and espionage." said M. Daladier.

The Premier will rule as virtual dictator of France until Parliament meets again, probably in November.

Before adjourning the Chamber of Deputies adopted the electoral reform bill providing for proportional representation in Parliament.—United Press.

Washington Approves

Washington, June 28.

A deep impression was caused here by the speech delivered in Paris yesterday by Premier Edouard Daladier.

His statement that the situation may shortly take a turn for the worse raised considerable comment in Washington, the declaration coinciding with information received from Europe by the State Department.

The French Premier's appeal for unity in his country and his assertion that France would resist most firmly any threat of force were particularly appreciated here.

M. Daladier's address enhanced the esteem in which he is held by diplomatic circles in the United States.—Havas.

German-Italian Generals Meet

Berlin, June 27.

General Valle, Italian air force commander, held a long conversation today with Field Marshal Hermann Goering at the latter's country home near Berlin. A luncheon given by Field Marshal Goering in honour of the Italian air force chief was also attended by the Italian Ambassador, Signor Attolico, and several generals of the Italian and German air forces.—Trans-Ocean.

Close Collaboration

Berlin, June 27.

Closer co-operation between the German and Italian air forces was announced this evening by General Valle, Italian State Secretary for Aviation, and General Milch, State Secretary of the Reich Air Ministry, at a reception in honour of General Valle, who is visiting Germany as the guest of Field Marshal Hermann Goering.

General Milch declared that only four weeks previously a far-reaching programme of collaboration had been agreed upon between the air forces of the two countries, and although only a brief period had elapsed the programme had already been realized. The conference which he had had with General Valle on the problems of the future had disclosed complete harmony of views as to the organization and tasks of the two air forces. This close co-operation would never be discontinued, but on the contrary rendered more close if that should prove at all possible as a consequence of the agreements now reached in Berlin.

In reply, General Valle said he had found the German air force to be inferior to none throughout the world. Co-operation between the German and Italian air forces would be conducted in accordance with the instructions he had received from Il Duce.

The comradeship and mutual esteem of the airmen of the two countries, he concluded, was based on common experience gained in Spain, where both forces proved their excellence and made the greatest sacrifices side by side in defence of the same ideal.—Trans-Ocean.

It is reported that a robin has built its nest in a human skull in a Rochester (Kent) museum. For weeks mother robin has been preparing for her offspring and has converted the skull into a moss-lined nursery.

British to Escort Ships for Swatow

Refuse to Admit Japanese Right to Exclude Vessels Though Protest Rejected

Hongkong, June 28.

The Japanese Consul-General in Swatow, Mr. Matsudaira, has rejected the British request that the entry of foreign shipping into Swatow be permitted, according to Japanese reports.

Mr. Matsudaira is said to have informed the British Consul-General, Mr. C. R. Lee, that no entry of foreign shipping into Swatow harbour will be allowed for the time being due to the necessity of "maintaining peace and order."

At the same time, he is reported to have drawn attention to the "unfriendly attitude of the British authorities in connection with Japanese military operations in South China."

It is understood that the British naval authorities intend to provide escorts for foreign merchantmen proceeding to Swatow in the event of the Japanese actually attempting to prevent entry into Swatow harbour.

Two British steamers, the Seistan and the Kwangtung, are at present lying outside Swatow. British naval authorities are endeavouring to get them into the harbour today.—Reuter.

Reasons for Chinese Withdrawal

Chungking, June 28.

The reasons for the withdrawal of the Chinese from Swatow were explained by a military spokesman at a press conference here yesterday.

The Japanese armaments had been so superior to the Chinese and the strategical position given so advantageous for the Japanese forces that it had been impossible for the Chinese to hold the town. The flat country around Swatow had enabled the Japanese to make the most efficient use of their modern artillery, which the Chinese had been unable to oppose with the old fortress guns at their disposal.

In addition, the Chinese had been exposed to attack from land and sea for in order not to interfere with the shipping, the harbour of Swatow had not been closed with a boom which had been in readiness and the Japanese had therefore been able to land about 1,000 sailors and several formations of troops to attacks the Chinese defenders.

Apart from the troops which had reached Swatow from the sea, the Japanese had employed about 10,000 men in the operations against Swatow, the Chinese spokesman asserted.

The spokesman finally reiterated the Chinese claim that the occupation of Swatow did not affect the military situation.—Trans-Ocean.

Ships Unable to Enter

Hongkong, June 28.

The British steamers Siestan and Kwangtung have been waiting throughout the day outside Swatow, and have been unable to enter port.

The situation is obscure, but it is understood that the British destroyer Thanet (905 tons) has already taken the Siestan's passengers and mail into port.

As far as is ascertainable, two merchantmen are still lying outside Swatow.—Reuter.

Ibn Saud's Emissary Visits Rome

Rome, June 28.

The emissary of King Ibn Saud, Khalid el Hud, who was recently received by the German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, arrived yesterday in Rome by plane from Berlin.—Trans-

Philippines Declared Hard to Conquer

Japan Said Disinterested In Any Such Campaign

Manila, June 28.

General Douglas MacArthur, former director of Philippine defences, told the press today that he did not believe Japan wants to invade the Philippine Islands, but he warned Japan that if this was not the case, she would find an invasion of the islands too costly in men and money to make it profitable.

Gen. MacArthur reiterated his often expressed confidence in the defensibility of the Philippines, and for the first time in his career here made specific mention of the possible Japanese threat to the islands.

He said there may be imponderables concerned, but that it was possible to make an accurate estimate of the strength of any possible enemy of the Philippines.

He said the Philippine nation was prepared to "more than match" the power of any of these possible enemies.

"In my opinion, he said, "it would cost an enemy at least 500,000 men and more than $5,000,000,000 to attack the islands with any hope of success.

"Napoleon safely said he never fought unless he felt he had a 70 per cent. chance for victory. No such percentage would exist in such a struggle for possession of the Philippines.

"A Japanese naval blockade of the Philippines would be practically unfeasible without a tacit agreement with other nations interested in the Pacific, and it would be foolhardy for Japan to attempt such an overseas campaign unless she is assured beforehand of the neutrality, and even the acquiescence of other interested powers."

Gen. MacArthur said he believed possession of the Philippines would weaken Japan strategically. He added that he believed it was an erroneous assumption that Japan covets the Philippines.—United Press.

WORLD RADIO

The following table shows the Shanghai times at which *news* is broadcast in the principal countries of the world, together with the wave-lengths and frequencies used. We shall be glad to receive comment or suggestions from listeners, which should be addressed or telephoned to the Radio Eldtor of the "North-China Daily News" (Tel. 11055).

PLACE	P.M. (SHAI-TIME)	METRES	CYCLES
London*	(Trans.2) 6.45-9.50	16.84	17.81
	(Trans.3) 10-12	16.84	17.81
	Midnight 1 a.m.	16.86	17.79
Paris	7	19.68	15.25
Rome	5.30 9.30 12	25.40	11.81
	7	16.83	17.82
Berlin	3 8 10	16.89	19.63
San Fran.	8.30 10.30	31.48	9.53
Manila	6.30 11	31.35	9.57
Melbourne	5.15 8.30 9.20	31.32	9.58
Tokyo	1 2 3.30 4.30 10 11	25.42	11.80
Hongkong	1.30 9.15	31.49	9.52
Chungking	5.30	31.49	9.52

***Afternoon BBC Programme**

7.15 "Palace Theatre," a musically-illustrated history
8.15 "Caraboo," play
9.15 News
9.30 "World Affairs," talk
9.45 Sports news and markets
10.00 "Musings on the Cab Rank," talk
10.15 "Lucky Dip," variety
12.00 News

Binnie Hale in Palace Theatre Programme

Binnie hale, famous both as revue comedienne and musical-comedy heroine, will visit Broadcasting House to take part in an illustrated history of the Palace Theatre. London, from 1915 to the present day. It was at the Palace Theatre, in 1925, that Miss Hale appeared in the musical comedy "No, No, Nanette," which ran for 665 performances, and in Gordon McConnel's production she will sing again "Tea for Two," one of the most popular numbers in the piece.

In the last twenty years or so many successful musical comedies and revues have been produced at the Palace Tneatre, and listeners to Daventry's programme will hear tunes from such shows as "Bric-a-Brac," "The Lilac Domino," "Bitter Sweet," and "The Cat and the Fiddle," sung by solo artists and played by the BBC Theatre Orchestra and a small dance orchestra.

S. R. Littlewood, well-known dramatic critic, who has compiled and will compère the programme, wrote the history of the Palace Theatre's earlier days that was broadcast last February.

Strange Princess

The strange story of the Princess of Javasu, which perplexed and fascinated fashionable English society during the Regency, will be told in "Caraboo," in today's programme from Daventry.

The story began on a spring evening in 1817, when a bewildered villager of Almondsbury, in Gloucestershire, called on the local squire, bringing with him a strange young girl who had come to his house in a state of great distress. She seemed unable to understand English, and after the squire had tried in vain to discover what country she came from he published a description of her, hoping that it would lead to the girl's identification. Many "learned and eminent gentlemen" visited Almondsbury to question the "unknown female foreigner," and at last a man who had travelled in the East Indies declared that he had extracted her history from her by means of signs and a few simple words. Her name, he said, was Caraboo: she was a princess from the isle of Javasu, and had been carried off by pirates.

Listeners to John Richmond's production will hear of the excitement aroused by this story—and of the surprising sequel.

American Jews Opposed To White Paper

New York, June 27.

A resolution expressing "unalterable opposition" to the Palestine White Paper policy was adopted today at the annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, according to a Jewish telegraphic agency.

The resolution condemns the violation of pledges and describes the measures to curb immigration as morally and legally indefensible.—Reuter.

Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

THURSDAY, June 29.	Per		Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	Dairen M.		*20.00	7.15
Swatow H'kong Haiphong	Wingsang		*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Manila Java ..	Tjisadane		*20.00	8.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton .	Tjisadane		7.30	8.00
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Fausang		9.30	10.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Kaiping		14.30	16.00
Chinwangtao	Kaiping		15.30	16.00
Wenchow	Hanna	x	19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, June 30.				
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.		*20.00	7.15
Japan H'lulu U.S.A. Canada Europe via Pacific	Tatuta M.		14.00	16.00
H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z.	Glengarry	x	15.30	16.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong	Kiangsu	A	—	—
SATURDAY, July 1.				
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hunan		7.30	8.00
Tsingtao	Shantung		7.30	8.00
Hongkong and Haiphong .	Kiangsu		7.30	8.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dahpu		3.00	8.30
Central America and Canal Zone	P. Maersk	BXZ	—	—
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Shanghai M.		20.00	20.00
Tsingtao and Dairen ...	Hoten M.		20.00	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 30th.
B Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 1st.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per ss. Glengarry, on June 30, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary, due Marseilles July 12, London July 13.

Pan American Airways Service per ss. Glengarry, on June 30, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco July 12.

Air France per ss. Rawalpindi, July 3, at 8 p.m. for registered and July 4, 7.15 a.m. for ordinary, due Marseilles July 14, London July 15.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m. Mails for America may be sent June 29, by air mail to Japan for connection with ss. Empress of Russia leaving Yokohama on July 1.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai (east of Chenghsien) 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—

Tatuta M., via Pacific, June 30, due London Aug. 2.
Yasukuni M., via Suez, July 3, due London Aug. 4.
Rawalpindi, via Suez, July 4, due London Aug. 5.

Passenger Lists

DEPARTURES

Per Empress of Japan, June 28, for Hongkong: Mr. H. Melchers, Mr. Stauder, Mr. & Mrs. L. Kadoorie, Mrs. M. W. McDonnell, Masters J. W. & G. P. McDonnell, Mr. G. Sellett, Mr. D. F. Landale, Mr. C. E. Young, Mr. E. Sassoon, Dr. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. H. C. Wood, Mrs. E. Glazoonoff, Mrs. K. V. Scheeve, Mr. E. Totah, Mr. H. Krabbel, Mr. C. Holden, Major & Mrs. E. L. Law, Mr. C. S. M. Maton, Mrs. A. Skoorzov, for Manila: Mr. O. Lee, Mr. E. Katigbak, Mr. Ti Guam, Mr. Tan Siong, Mr. G. R. Coleman, Mr. M. Stahl, Mr. E. M. Goestchel, Miss G. Whitney, Mr. & Mrs. B. Lopez, Mrs. M. Staley, Master R. Staley, Mr. & Mrs. S. Zamora, Miss G. Perfecto, Mr. J. Brod, Mr. & Mrs. C. O'Dobell.

Per Szechuen, June 28, for Hongkong: Mr. E. McLaren, Capt. O'Field, Pte. Huckstep.

Vessels Discharging

CHENONCEAUX. From Marseilles via Ports with Cargo ex s.s. "Jumieges" and "D'Artagnan" arrived on June 27, 1939, and is discharging her cargo at Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for exchange of Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees and claims against this steamer must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Saturday, July 1, 1939, at 9 a.m. at the wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. No Insurance effected. Cie des Messageries Maritimes. 29-6

ODER. The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Oder, from Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp via Ports is now discharging her cargo at the Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees are further notified that the steamer Oder has taken at Bremen and Hamburg through cargo for Shanghai ex steamer Optima, Orla, Strauss, Lumme, Brake, Jolantha, Natal and Jelo from Raumo, Kotka, Gdynia, Copenhagen, Pernambuco, Maceio and Oslo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within (15) fifteen days after the vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo to be examined at the Hunt's Wharf by Messrs. Tesdorpf, Hannig & Co., on Saturday morning, July 1, 1939, at 9 a.m. Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, General Agents: Melchers & Co., 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 29-6

TEUCER. From Gdynia and Continental Ports arrived on June 27, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on July 6, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, June 30, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 30-6

LAHORE. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Lahore, from Karachi, Bombay and Singapore.—This steamer is discharging Cargo at the Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, July 4, at 9 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Pro. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 1-7

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due about 2 p.m. Wayside Wharf.

From TIENTSIN: Hunan, due a.m. French Bund.

From HONGKONG: Kiangsu, due 9 a.m. French Bund. Dahpu, due 10 a.m. Roosevelt Terminal.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GDYNIA		
Perseus	27/6	18/8
Menelaus	30/5	21/7
Eurylochus	17/6	7/8
From COPENHAGEN		
Panama	1/5	15/7
India	3/6	28/7
From OSLO		
Tarn	20/5	16/7
Ningpo	27/5	17/7
Tricolor	17/6	11/8
From HAMBURG		
Odenwald	22/4	1/7
Tricolor	29/6	11/8
From BREMEN		
Rheinland	16/5	4/7
Gneisenau	13/6	14/7
Burgenland	30/5	21/7
Oldenburg	13/6	3/8
Ramses	27/6	16/8
From ROTTERDAM		
Fulda	19/5	12/7
Oldenburg	22/6	3/8
Gaasterkerk	29/6	12/8
From ANTWERP		
Mosel	1/6	7/7
Marburg	3/6	9/7
Glenogle	13/5	9/7
Grootekerk	22/5	15/7
Denbighshire	27/5	22/7
India	10/6	28/7
Glenbeg	10/6	8/8
Gaasterkerk	19/6	12/8
Glenroy	24/6	19/8
From GLASGOW		
Memnon	20/5	6/7
Antenor	3/6	20/7
Ajax	17/6	3/8
From LIVERPOOL		
Eumaeus	20/5	6/7
Mentor	17/6	30/7
Ajax	24/6	3/8
From LONDON		
Chitral	19/5	30/6
Hakone M.	26/5	3/7
Corfu	2/6	9/7
Burdwan	27/5	10/7
Cyclops	3/6	17/7
Fushimi M.	9/6	18/7
Canton	16/6	23/7
Somali	24/6	6/8
Glenbeg	24/6	8/8

From MARSEILLES		
F. Roussel	9/6	7/7
Antenor	16/6	20/7
Mar. Joffre	23/6	21/7
From TRIESTE		
C. Rosso	14/6	9/7
Cortellazzo	25/5	19/7
Fusijama	20/6	12/8
From PORT SAID		
Mosel	12/6	7/7
Marburg	11/6	9/7
Gneisenau	24/6	14/7
Ningpo	15/6	17/7
Antenor	21/6	20/7
Mar. Joffre	27/6	21/7
Canton	28/6	23/7
India	29/6	28/7
From SUEZ		
Fushimi M.	23/6	18/7
Menelaus	20/6	21/7
Burgenland	22/6	21/7
Denbighshire	22/6	22/7
From KARACHI		
Fortunstella	13/6	6/7
From COLOMBO		
C. Rosso	29/6	9/7
Grootekerk	25/6	15/7
Tarn	25/6	16/7
Cortellazzo	23/6	19/7
From CALCUTTA		
Talma	15/6	10/7
From PENANG		
Glenogle	24/6	9/7
Corfu	29/6	9/7
Eurdwan	29/6	10/7
Fulda	24/6	12/7
From SINGAPORE		
Hakone M.	25/6	3/7
Eumaeus	21/6	6/7
F. Roussel	28/6	7/7
Talma	29/6	10/7
From SOERABAIA		
Tjitjalengka	23/6	10/7
From BATAVIA		
Tjitjalengka	27/6	10/7
From MANILA		
P. Maersk	24/6	30/6
Greystoke C.	19/6	1/7
P. Cleveland	26/6	2/7
Eskbank	25/6	4/7
Memnon	29/6	6/7
Panama	27/6	15/7
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK		
Slesvig	28/5	30/6
Greystoke C.	12/5	1/7
Eskbank	6/5	4/7
Silverwalnut	23/5	9/7
H. Maersk	25/5	10/7
Tai Ping	31/5	16/7
Glaucus	31/5	23/7
Thurland C.	13/6	25/7
M. Maersk	10/6	26/7
Tweedbank	6/6	27/7
Robinhood	9/6	30/7
Silverlaurel	23/6	8/8
Lexa Maersk	24/6	9/8
C. of E'ville	18/6	13/8
Adrastus	28/6	19/8
From SAVANNAH		
Silverlaurel	26/6	8/8
Lexa Maersk	29/6	9/8
From PANAMA		
M. Maersk	21/6	26/7
From LOS ANGELES		
H. Maersk	15/6	10/7
Tai Ping	17/6	16/7
P. Coolidge	26/6	18/7
Taiyo M.	26/6	24/7

From SAN FRANCISCO		
Silverwalnut	11/6	9/7
Glaucus	23/6	23/7
Taiyo M.	29/6	24/7
From VANCOUVER		
Ixion	4/6	30/6
Emp. Asia	24/6	10/7
Titan	20/6	15/7
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		
From YOKOHAMA		
Rawalpindi	27/6	2/7
Zuiderkerk	21/6	9/7
From KOBE		
Ixion	26/6	30/6
Africa	28/6	12/7
From NAGASAKI		
Shanghai M.	30/6	1/7
From KEELUNG(Formosa)		
Tyosa M.	29/6	1/7

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN		
Tegelberg	14/6	22/7
From DURBAN		
Tegelberg	20/6	22/7
From MELBOURNE		
Nellore	3/6	10/7
From BRISBANE		
Nellore	16/6	10/7

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Glengarry	21/6	30/6
Hoten M.	28/6	30/6
Odenwald	28/6	1/7
From TIENTSIN		
Tingsang	26/6	30/6
Shuntien	29/6	2/7
Nanchang	28/6	2/7
Yusang	30/6	3/7
Hangsang	1/7	5/7
Wosang	2/7	6/7
Kwaisang	2/7	6/7

From HONGKONG		
Chitral	27/6	30/6
P. Maersk	27/6	30/6
Tatuta M.	28/6	30/6
Kwantung	27/6	1/7
Tsinan	28/6	2/7
Taisang	29/6	2/7
Rheinland	29/6	4/7
Kiungchow	1/7	4/7
Yunnan	2/7	6/7

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

FAUSANG June 29. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, June 29, at 8 p.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-6

DAHPU July 1. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 1, at 10.30 a.m. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 1-7

HUNAN July 1. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Saturday, July 1, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 1-7

SHANTUNG July 1. TSINGTAO.—From French Bund on Saturday, July 1, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 1-7

SHUNTIEN July 4. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, July 4, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 4-7

TAISANG July 4. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, July 4, at noon. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 4-7

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TAISEUNHONG June 29. HONGKONG.—Sails from Jardine's Pootung Wharf on Thursday, June 29, at 9 a.m. Tender for Passengers from Customs Jetty 8 a.m. Thursday. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-6

WINGSANG June 29. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, June 29, at 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-6

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TJISADANE June 29. AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA, CEBU, MACASSAR, BALI, SOERABAIA and JAVA N.C.—The J.C.J.L. steamer Tjisadane sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, June 29, at 11 a.m., taking cargo to Java and transhipment in Java. Excellent passenger accommodation. Passengers tender leaves Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 29-6

YATSHING June 29. HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, June 29, at 9 a.m. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-6

KIANGSU July 1. HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Saturday, July 1, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 1-7

KWANGTUNG July 4. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Tuesday, July 4, at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 4-7

TJIBADAK July 5. AMOY, HONGKONG and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. steamer Tjibadak sails from Shanghai on Wednesday, July 5, taking cargo to Hongkong and Java ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 4-7

YUSANG July 5. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Wednesday, July 5, at 1 p.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 5-7

HANGSANG July 7. HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Friday, July 7. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 7-7

KWAISANG July 8. HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 8. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 8-7

WOSANG July 8. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 8. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 8-7

JAPAN

CHITRAL June 30. KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. 11428. 30-6

STRAITS AND EUROPE

CONTE B'CAMANO June 29. NAPLES and GENOA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID.—Lloyd Triestino, 26 The Bund. Tel. 16885, Telegr. Lloydiano. 29-6

GLENGARRY July 1. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP via MANILA and STRAITS.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, Glen Line Ltd. Tel. 15290. 1-7

TAMERLANE July 2. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and OSLO via HONGKONG SINGAPORE and PORT SAID.—Motorship Tamerlane of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai on or about July 2, for the above-mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading issued for all Scandinavian and Baltic ports. For freight or passage please apply to:—Dodwell and Company, Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 2-7

RAWALPINDI July 4. MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID and MALTA.—Last tender leaves Customs Jetty 9 a.m. Tuesday, July 4, 1939. Hand packages only accepted by the Tender. Heavy Baggage received into Lighter at Customs Jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. on Monday, July 3, Customs Permit required for any nailed cases. For Freight and Passage Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 4-7

CHENONCEAUX July 7. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT-SAID.—For particulars, apply to Messageries Maritimes, 9 French Bund. Tel. 82054. 7-7

DEUCALION July 8. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GLASGOW.—For freight and passage, apply to Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 8-7

CITY OF DERBY July 10. HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GLASGOW.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Derby is due to sail for Harve, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Glasgow on July 10, 1939, daylight, Lacey & Cannan, Ltd. Telephone 12654 (3 lines). 10-7

SOUDAN July 11. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, LONDON, HULL, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—For freight Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 11-7

AMERICA

PETER MAERSK July 1. via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., Agents, Maersk Line, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-7

AUSTRALASIA

NANKIN June 30. (From Hongkong) SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via PORTS.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 30-6

Weather, Time and Tide

Thursday, June 29, 1939 (13th day of 5th moon)	SICCAWEI June 27 16.00	21.00	June 28 4.00	9.00
Barometer inches	29.59	29.60	29.57	29.60
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.10	+0.06	+0.04	+0.03
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.06	+0.03	—0.02	0.00
Wind (direction)	N	ENE	Calme	WNW
,, (miles per hour)	8.1	2.5	0.0	4.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	76.1°	71.1°	69.1°	72.1°
Humidity %	80	94	95	84
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	9	8
Rainfall inches	—	0.04	0.36	0.01

Siccawei Abridged Report June 27	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.57	+0.07	29.69
Temp. Min. 73.°4 Max. 82.°0	77.°7	+1.°0	76°.3
Totol rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	17.52	0.18	21.56

Time and Tide	29/7	30/6	1/7	2/7	3/7
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.53	4.53
Sun sets at Shanghai....	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.02
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	16.54	17.46	18.34	19.18	19.58
Moon sets at Shanghai..	2.48	3.37	4.27	5.20	6.13
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.50	9.32	10.11	10.45	11.17
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.25	14.07	14.50	15.25	16.01
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	10.14	11.10	11.40	12.25	12.55
Ht. above LLW. (feet) ..	8.69	8.70	10.45	10.60	10.65

INSURANCE

AMERICAN FOREIGN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION AFIA

Joint Branch of Sixteen Leading Companies

51 CANTON ROAD
Main Office for China

JAMES NICHOLS
Manager for China

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Pelikan	Wenchow	Reuter B.
Hsin Peking	Ningpo	B.&S.
Usaramo	Hongkong	Melchers
Shinyu	Wenchow	G.L. Shaw
Nagisan M.	Japan	M.B.K.
Bradford City	Japan	Wallem
U.S.S. Luzon	Cruise	—
Wilford	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Hsuchow	Tsingtao	N.K.K.
Liwo	Chitung	Jardine
Wusueh	Hsinkong	B.&S.
Romolo	Liuho	V. Chieri
Hanna	Wenchow	Carlowitz
Patti	Sanhokong	V. Chieri
Luise	Hsinkong	Keh Lee
Hanwo	Hsinkong	Jardine
Meinan	Wenchow	S.V.O.C.
Karsten	Hupukow	Chin Dah

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Emp. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Santhia	Br.	Mackenzie
Karsten	Ger.	Chin Dah
Haikong	Ger.	Keh Lee
Chenonceaux	Fr.	M.M.
Tungwo	Br.	Jardine
Chingning M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Romolo	Ital.	V. Chieri
Talien	Jap.	Wan Woo
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Kiangting	Ger.	Foo Hwa
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	Tai Ping
H. Kiangnan	Ger.	S. Guenter
Oder	Ger.	Melchers
Taiyuan	Br.	B.&S.
Erica Moller	Br.	C.F.S.S.
Daisy Moller	Br.	Mollers'

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
*TATUTA MARU .... July 1
TAIYO MARU ..... Aug. 7
*leaves 7.30 a.m.

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIKAWA MARU ..... July 18

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
AKAGI MARU (from Kobe) ..... July 22
NARUTO MARU ..... July 23

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Hongkong
KITANO MARU .... July 29

European Mail Line
London, Hamburg and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Aden
*YASUKUNI MARU .. July 4
KASIMA MARU .... July 25
*Special call at Casablanca and Lisbon. (S. & H. Co.'s Hongkew Wharf).

Nagasaki Express Service
NAGASAKI MARU .. June 30
SHANGHAI MARU .. July 2
NAGASAKI MARU .. July 5
SHANGHAI MARU .. July 7
NAGASAKI MARU .. July 10
SHANGHAI MARU .. July 12
NAGASAKI MARU .. July 15

Shanghai-Yokohama Service
HAKONE MARU .... July 4
HUSIMI MARU .... July 19

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** Telephone 12842
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PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

C	DEUCALION	July 8	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
	ANTILOCHUS	July 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.
A	PATROCLUS	July 22	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
C	MEMNON	Aug. 5	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
A	ANTENOR	Aug. 19	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
	TEUCER	Aug. 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

Agents: **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, 21-23 French Bund, Tel. 8202.

East Asiatic Co. Ld.

of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

	Due	Sails	For
ms. PANAMA	July 15	July 16	Japan Ports
ms. INDIA	July 28	July 29	Japan Ports

Homewards
Jaffa, Haifa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen

ms. AFRIKA .. .. loading July 12

The vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers

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Agency of

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THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

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ms. NINGPO	July 17	ms. PEIPING	July 25
ms. FORMOSA	Aug. 17	ms. NINGPO	Aug. 25

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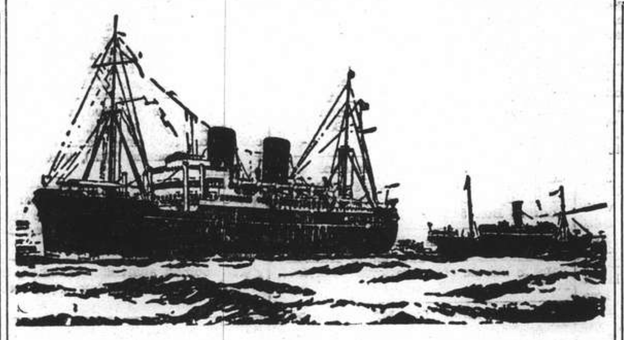
Metropole Hotel, News Stand.
Cathay Hotel Book Stall. Cathay Hotel.
Palace Hotel Book Stall, Palace Hotel.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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Via HONGKONG, STRAITS and CEYLON

		From Shanghai	Tonnage			From Shanghai	Tonnage
July	4	RAWALPINDI ..	17,000	Sept.	5	*SOMALI	7,000
	11	*SOUDAN	6,700		12	RAJPUTANA ..	17,000
	18	CHITRAL	15,000		26	RANCHI	17,000
Aug.	1	CORFU	15,000				
	8	*BURDWAN	6,100				
	15	CANTON	16,000				
	29	CARTHAGE	15,000				

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
‡Calls at Port Sudan

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TILAWA	—	July 1
SANTHIA	June 27	July 15

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Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Sydney
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	—	June 30	July 19
NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	July 11	Aug. 4	Aug. 23
TANDA	M. B. Skinner	Aug. 11	Sept. 2	Sept. 21

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All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route. The route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice

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SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave	Arrive Kobe	STEAMERS	Leave Kobe	SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles
June 27	June 28	June 30	Chenonceaux	July 2	July 4	July 7
July 7	July 10	July 12	Felix Roussel	July 15	July 17	July 18
July 21	July 24	July 26	MAREC. JOFFRE	July 29	July 31	Aug. 1
Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Pre. Doumer	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 15
Aug. 18	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aramis	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 29

FREIGHT SERVICE
ss. ANADYR .... will arrive at Shanghai about July 16 and will sail for Europe on July 25

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

Far Eastern Mail / Passenger and Freight Service
Sailings from Shanghai to Europe:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	July 15, 1939.	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
mv. RHEINLAND	Aug. 2 1939.	M'lles, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

			Due Shanghai
mv. RHEINLAND	Left Singapore	June 23	July 4
mv. WASGENWALD	From Pacific		July 15
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	June 22	July 21

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe issued
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20 Canton Road Filiale Shanghai Telephone 18709

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 27	June 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 30	July 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	July 3	July 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	July 6	July 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	July 9	July 11 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	July 11	July 13 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE
(Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... July 2
ss. KOGA MARU ..... July 7

For Passage and Freight apply to

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

LLOYD TRIESTINO

ss. CONTE ROSSO

will leave Shanghai on July 12 for Venice and Trieste via

Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay and Port Said
Time of sailing and wharf will be notified later

Next departures to Europe:

mv.	Victoria	Aug. 10	Naples and Genoa
ss.	Conte Verde	Aug. 30	Venice and Trieste
ss.	Conte Biancamano	Sept. 14	Naples and Genoa

For freight and passengers please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Telephone 16885 26 The Bund Shanghai Telegr. LLOYDIANO

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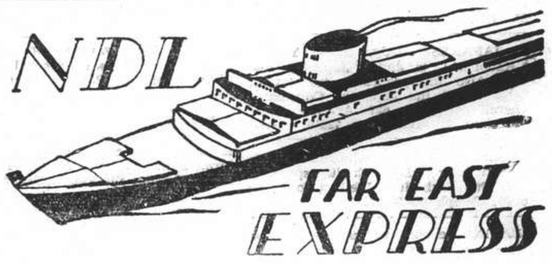

Homewards:
ms. **MARBURG** for Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. July 22
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ss. MOSEL	Left Port Said	June 12	Due S'hai July 7
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	Leave Shanghai		Leave Shanghai
PRES. COOLIDGE	July 19	PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 17
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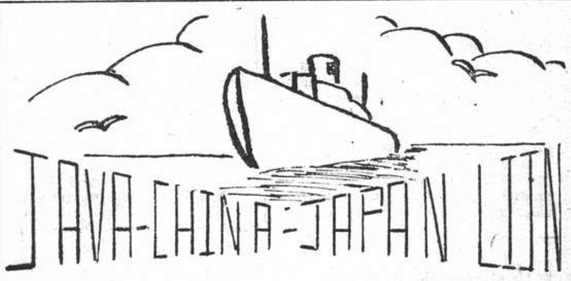

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Along the Burma Road

Great Enterprise Carried Out Because of a Desperate Need; A Difficult Journey

A SMALL party of seven missionaries who had been attending a conference at Madras recently decided to return to China by the new road from Burma. In this party of seven no fewer than six nationalities were represented, but difference of race or sex was no barrier to intercourse, and the variety of background only made more interesting our conversations. We had a common language in English, and the difference in other tongues was only a convenience, as no matter what language was called for, Burmese, Hindustani, Chinese (Mandarin or Foochow), English, or American, we could supply the need, says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

We gathered in twos and ones in Rangoon, for we were motoring all the way from there to Kunming (Yunnanfu). It came as a surprise to me personally to find that the new road was not altogether popular in Burma. There is a considerable amount of unrest at present there, complicated by the presence of large groups of Chinese and Indians, so that the Burmese are apt to look a little askance at a new means of communication which may bring not only goods but people into a country which they are desirous of keeping for the Burmese. Undoubtedly, too, the Japanese are a factor in the situation, seeking to stir up feeling against the new road, which is easily done, as it is promoted by the British, and there is much anti-British feeling in Burma.

The Journey Begins

Our original intention had been to travel in one three-quarter ton Dodge truck with a station wagon body, but seven people with luggage and bedding proved too much, so after various experiments with other means we got another three-quarter ton Dodge truck, though with a much less elegant body. Into that we put most of the luggage and the petrol that we would need for that part of the road along which there were no service stations. The first truck (alternatively station wagon or car) left Rangoon at the rather unusual hour of 11 p.m. on Wednesday, January 18, and arrived in Kunming on Friday, January 27, at 2 p.m. The journey took us something under nine days, but we stopped one whole day (as well as two nights) at Lashio, and also most of one day at Mangshih, so that the actual time on the road was more like seven days, and the journey can be done in that time, though I should not recommend it, as some of the stages were a little too long for real comfort and enjoyment.

Rangoon to Lashio

The route from Rangoon to Lashio (which is the head of the railway and the scene of considerable activity, as it is the seat of one of the big ammunition dumps) is for the most part over a well-made, much-travelled road, though the last part from Maymio to Lashio still leaves much to be desired, and we did that—a distance of 641 miles—in two days. The remainder of the journey, approximately 710 miles, took us five full motoring days, but the road was almost continuously through mountainous country, and it was impossible to go much beyond an average of 15 miles an hour.

In the second half of the journey the longest distance that we covered in one day was 157 miles, and that was rather too much, as it meant driving until 11.30 at night. It was true that we had started rather later than usual that morning, but even had we started at 7.30 instead of 9.30 we should have had to keep going for at least three hours in the dark, which on some of those roads is not really pleasant, though in dry weather perfectly possible with a good driver. In the most difficult section of the road for driving, that which lies between Lashio and Hsakuan (20 miles from Dali)—a distance of 455 miles,—the itinerary which we had been given allowed for three days, but five days would have been far more enjoyable. The highest point on the road is not reached until the last day before Kunming, when the road goes well over 9,000 feet, but you get a much greater sense of altitude on the road between Baoshan and Hsakuan when it actually only rises just above 9,000 feet. The road on that day had the steepest grade, so steep that our luggage truck, which was heavily loaded, failed to make it by itself and had to be assisted twice by the strength of five nationalities pushing from behind.

A Great Enterprise

It is clear that the road was a great enterprise, which has been accomplished in a remarkably short time. At the moment it is very good in many places and only lacks a surface finish in others, but there are some places where it is still narrow and many more where the bridges over the culverts are not yet finished and the detours to the side are inconvenient and bumpy. The road is continuously a mountainous one, climbing and descending, winding in and out, but there is only one place where it seemed as though the grade was so steep as to cause real inconvenience. The most obvious question that occurs to anyone's mind is what the rain will do to some parts of the road. We went over during the fine season and had beautiful clear weather right through, warm by day and cold by night. But the rains come in April and May, and the earth in many places is so soft and loose that it seems as though there are many sections of the road that would be easily washed away. Also the twists and turns which are perfectly possible on a dry surface would become rather like a nightmare, I should think, on a slippery, greasy surface.

Scenic Beauty

There is one aspect of the road on which one does not need to be an expert to speak, and that is the beauty of the country through which it goes. About twenty miles from Mandalay the road begins to climb, and from there right through to Kunming, which is itself over 6,000 feet up, one is never out of the mountains. Sometimes you can see range after range of hills as you wind along a road almost along the summit of the hill; sometimes you descend deep into valleys, where you can see little but the hills on either side of you; sometimes you journey for a short time over a wide plain surrounded by hills; sometimes the mountains are wooded, sometimes they are bare, but always you are aware of the heights above you or beyond you. One of the most spectacular descents is that to the bridge which crosses the Salween River. The range over which you approach the river is about 7,750 feet, the level of the river is 2,800 feet, so the valley is deep and impressive. The other big suspension bridge crossed is over the Meekong River, along which you motor for some time before reaching the bridge; it is not such an impressive valley in depth as the Salween River, but it is a very beautiful mountain stream at that point, and lends colour and variety to the scene. The only place where we saw any snow was on the mountains above Hsakuan, and there were only a few streaks, but the landscape does not need snow to give it variety and beauty. How useful the road will be for the transport of goods is still to be seen, but no one who has been over it can doubt that it is now and will remain one of the great scenic highways of the world.

No Major Accidents

Considering that we were a party of seven travelling over a new road with two new cars, we fared very well indeed and had no major accidents of any kind, though one or two minor ones. Our letters, visas, and so on were sufficient to get us through the formalities. Actually at the border there is no examination of any kind; indeed you would hardly know you had crossed the border at all were it not that you knew by the distance that it must be at that place. You pass across a very small bridge over a very small stream, and that is all there is. We did notice a burnt house, which we discovered afterwards was the remains of the Chinese Custom-house, which had been raided and burnt by the local tribespeople about two months before, when twelve Chinese had been killed. They apparently resented the coming of the Central Government, which threatened the local tax they had been in the habit of making.

The people on both sides of the border belong to various tribes very picturesque in their costumes, and are neither Burmese nor Chinese, though in looks they seem more like Chinese. We saw a gay-looking market of the tribespeople at Kutkai, the last town of any size before crossing the border. The Chinese Customs is now established at Lungling, about 58 miles from the border, and thanks to our various letters we had no difficulty there.

We passed relatively little traffic on the road—a private car or two, buses on certain sections, and a few trucks,—but the road is not yet really fully opened up and the heavy traffic has not yet got going on it. The road has been pushed through in so short a time because of the need for new routes through which China can bring in ammunition and other war supplies now that the Canton-Hankow railway has become useless, and one realizes acutely how desperate are her needs along those lines.

Passengers and Strange Fruits

Butler Aboard a Liner Gives an Interesting Account of Voyage

"Pummeloe for two." "Got any litchis?" "Change this mango. She says it isn't cold enough."

The fruit-locker was busiest at 9 a.m. Breakfast was in full swing; and some passengers were experimenting with strange fruits. Others—for even Americans can be conservative—held to their regular orange juice or grape-fruit.

We four wine butlers were in charge of the fruit. Every port provided fresh and weird varieties, so that, when we went to draw stores at 5.30 a.m., we never knew what odd produce the chief steward had for the menu that day. But always there were cases of oranges and grape-fruit to be carried up two decks, and about two hundred glasses of orange-juice and the same number of grape-fruit halves prepared, says "R. W." in the "Birmingham Post."

Working Passage

To me, completely inexperienced, working my passage as a steward, cutting up fruit was a more congenial task than scrubbing floors or polishing metal-work. It had advantages, too. A few oranges were a good exchange with a table-steward for a lobster Newburg or half a duck. All the meals were à la carte and, in a very short time, instead of the plain if wholesome fare for the crew, I chose my meals like the passengers, with the exception that I always got what I ordered.

To me the butler's position was much more interesting than that of an ordinary table-steward. He had to do with all of the passengers at some time, instead of just the same six or eight all the time.

In the smoke-room, where I had afternoon duties, a cherubic little man with strong-lensed glasses attracted me. He was so diffident. He always sat at the same table, always alone.

There was a regular poker school at a table nearby, and I knew that four of the players were rich men—not dollar millionaires, but the real thing. The little man always seemed to be gazing longingly at the game. One day, as I took him his modest lemon-squash, I ventured to say: "Don't you play, sir?"

He replied cryptically, "Teacher's having a vacation."

The Cigarette-end

"I suppose they play a very big game, don't they, sir?"

"Pikers!" he said, beaming mildly at me. He saw my surprise. "Get me a new deck!" I did so from the bar. "Open 'em. Shuffle 'em and deal five poker hands!" I did so. Then he dealt. We played an imaginary five hands. "Now watch!" He dealt me four aces, but went one better for himself—a straight flush. Watching keenly I could detect no sign of cheating.

"I've run a roulette wheel and a faro table in Montana." A professional gambler, he had paid two thousand dollars for his cruise ticket. He won that, I heard, and a lot more in the first month. He had now settled down to enjoy a holiday.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED Chinese clerk with good knowledge of English language, preferably with experience in import and shipping. Apply stating age, previous experience and salary expected to Box 5420, NCDN. 13731

POSITION vacant in local travel agency for keen, intelligent youth. Knowledge of typing an advantage but not a necessity. State salary, nationality and particulars of education to Box 5427, NCDN. 13733

WANTED, young Chinese girl, who can speak English. Atlas Stamp Co., 681 Szechuen Road. -9322

WANTED, foreign salesmen and salesladies, experienced in radio advertising. Good prospects. Address Box 5359, NCDN. -9334

WANTED: an experienced steno-typist for temporary work immediately. Write stating salary, experience etc. Eurasian preferred. Apply Box No. 5406, NCDN. 13720

WANTED, expert engineer or foreman, specialised in iron wire drawing and galvanising iron wire (hot spelter and electric), practical experience essential. Must be able to design and erect plant. Address Box 5404, NCDN. 13719

CORRESPONDENCE tuition in elementary bookkeeping. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant), Principal. -8339

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $9.65.

EXPERIENCED English girl stenographer, seeks temporary position, one month or less. $7 per day. Address Box 5430, NCDN. -9338

SPECIALIST in producing metal-ware (motor car accessories), 18 years experience in European factory, with knowledge of English, seeks employment. Address Box 5414, NCDN. -9310

OFFICIAL of a prominent Vienna bank, English, French, German, independent correspondent, seeks position in good enterprise. Address Box 5408, NCDN. -9298

EXPERIENCED and well-educated Chinese, seeks position as translator or office-assistant. Address Box 5441, NCDN. -9352

VIENNESE lady speaking French, English, Italian and German, seeks place in an English, American or Italian family. Address Box 5407, NCDN. -9297

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, knowledge English, German, Russian, seeks, position or have day-work. Address Box 5340, NCDN. -9183

EXPERIENCED stenographer and general office assistant, excellent references, good knowledge of French language. Reply Box 5364, NCDN. -9221

OFFICE or store work sought by boy aged 17. Can read, speak English. Honest, clean, well-recommended, small salary. Box 5401, NCDN. -9290

YOUNG, intelligent lady, seeks position as companion to children or old lady, in exchange for room, board and small salary. Address Box 5403, NCDN. -9291

CHINESE male stenographer, good in tabulating work, seeks half-day work for small remuneration. Address Box 5373, NCDN. -9241

STENOGRAPHER beginner requires position. Salary no object. Address Box 5380, NCDN. -9249

Educational

SUCCESSES without parallel. London Chamber of Commerce 1938 Examinations. Our students were awarded 29 senior and junior certificates, 21 with distinction, in Pitman's shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and accountancy. The highest shorthand speed certificate obtained by one of our students. Enrol now. Intensive training for forthcoming examinations. Fees moderate. The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17733. Principal: S. C. Potter, F.C.C.A. 13730

HONGKONG University graduate in mechanical engineering, willing to give private lessons after office hours in all technical subjects, physics and mathematics. Box 5423, NCDN. -9321

CHINESE lessons, Mandarin, Shanghai dialect or Cantonese by refined English-speaking Chinese gentleman, at pupils' homes. Address Box 5410, NCDN. -9301

MISS Moalem's School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Summer school for kindergarten and primary grades. Commencing July 3. Registration at 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 2, Telephone 14080. -9299

FRENCH. Wanted experienced teacher to coach lady in conversational French, three mornings per week. State terms and give references. Address Box 5351, NCDN. -9203

A JAPANESE lady, Miss Teruko Kadonashi, is giving Japanese lessons. Also interpretation, translation, Registered at the Japanese Consulate-General. Address 627 Avenue Foch. Apartment 4. Telephone 72219. -7741

EXPERT tuition in shorthand/typewriting by Chinese English-speaking lady. 968 Bubbling Well (Moulmein Road), Telephone 39157. -9080

LEAVING school! Let us prepare you for a successful business career. Consultations welcomed. Rodda's Commercial College, Apartment 211, House 5, 314 Hardoon Road. 13589

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand, (Gregg/Pitman) typewriting, English, coding, filing. Individual attention. Rules carefully and patiently explained. Summer months mornings only. Students enrolling during July are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce Autumn Examinations. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. -9245

FULLY-qualified British tutor is required to coach at pupil's home in the western district, for Cambridge examination in English, history, geography and mathematics. State qualifications, experience and terms. Box 4965, NCDN. -9192

Animals

LOST, Tuesday evening, one black Scottie, aged six months, vicinity Route Doumer. Finder please communicate 36 Route Doumer, Telephone 71281. Reward if necessary. 13729

LOSS by death, through accident or sickness is recoverable under special pony insurance cover. Apply Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance) Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road. 13139

For Sale—Miscellaneous

HIGH-class Persian lamb fur-coat (Breitschwanz) for small figure, for sale, cheap. Weinmann Bros, Cathay Hotel, Room 248. -9353

IZAL Germicide not only relieves tired feet, but a one per cent solution in hot water can be recommended for Hongkong Foot. -13561

FOR SALE, one new set automatic oil expeller. Type Sohler. Apply Post Office Box 293. -9336

PRACTICALLY new partitions with glass, counters, safes, for quick sale. Suitable for office/shop. Address Box 5405, NCDN. -9296

FREE. One pair filet gloves (25 latest colours at your choice) given free to every purchase of $5 of laces, linen embroideries, handkerchiefs, etc., for one week only. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13651

BURROUGHES & Watts full-size billiard table for sale, in first-class condition, with accessories. Address Box 3657, NCDN. 13168

CROWN Hosiery, 239 Cardinal Mercier. Large selection of stockings. Also chiffon scarves of beautiful designs. Underwear, from $2.50 to $3.50. 13318

USE this opportunity, try American beer, Pabst, Schlitz & Budwiser just half of the normal price, $12 per case of 24 pints delivered to your house. In tins or bottles. Room 105, 97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 15584. -8924

FOR SALE, bedroom, living-room miscellaneous furniture, cheap. 63 Picardie Apartment. -9276

ONE brass double bed with Simmons spring and mattress, in good condition. Address Box 5383, NCDN. -9251

NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects. 146A Route des Sœurs (inside). Telephone 73937. -6537

FOR SALE: Jam, pineapple, peaches, pears, ketchup, sardines, asparagus, salmon, bamboo shoots, "Excellent" face soap, 3 for 40 cents, etc. 2 Peking Road, Room 108, Telephone 16441. -8866

SHIRTS. Made to measure. Guaranteed fast colour. English Cellular, $7.50; Duro, $8.50; Tootal, $12.50. Razon's, Central Road. 13131

Business Opportunities

WANTED bar or restaurant. Good location. Cash. Address Box 5422, NCDN. -9318

WANTED to buy any profitable business. Address Box 5421, NCDN. -9316

OWNER leaving Shanghai will sell beautiful, smartly-appointed night club, ideally located on Yu Yuen Road, near the Park. Fully-equipped for dining, dancing and bingo. Now operating and catering to a high-class clientele. Box 5443, NCDN. -9358

$50,000/$55,000 required to build apartment house, best location French Concession. Land-owner will take part interest in building which can be started immediately and completed within three months. Attractive return expected. Box 5409, NCDN. -9300

PARTNER, young man preferred, with $800 capital. Good chance yielding a daily income of $60/$70. Address Box 5120, NCDN. -9330

Lost

LOST, one Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf's delivery order No. 7570 covering 2,500 pieces of bean cakes. Marks: (源記), already delivered 400 pieces, balance 2-100 pieces per ss. An Shing imported on May 2, 1939. Already notified shipping agents as lost and hereby declared null and void. C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. Sin Tai & Co. -9285

LOST, Customs Triplicate covering 300 kegs wire nails, marked B.Y. in diamond, Shanghai, No. 1/300, ex ss. Matumoto Maru, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Kusunoki Kaisouten. -9196

LOST, Bain's Marine Annual by Peter Bain, 1926. Finder please communicate Box 5377, NCDN. Reward. -9244

LOST, stamped triplicate ex ss. Dallas City, 95/2/4256, B/L. 258, marks 1/11, CBC in triangle, 11 packages aniline dyes. Declared to be null and void. Higuchi & Co. -9063

Radios

PATTERSON, twelve tube all-wave communication receiver PR-10 with preselector, portable engine, 20A. 7.5V., wind-charger 6V. 20A., Heyer battery charger 15-30A. What offer? Box 5433, NCDN. -9347

RADIO O.K.? For minor repairs, balancing, cleaning, $2 only. Telephone 85879, Chang's Radio Corporation, 586 Joffre. -9302

RADIO amateur transmitter, 60-120 watts, phone and CW, 4 RF stages, 3 stage plate modulator, rack and panel. Going Home, best offer. Box 5344, NCDN. -9195

EIGHT $15 payments for one RCA-Victor 5-tube superheterodyne radio. Limited offer. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361 Avenue Foch. -8114

RELIABLE repairs. All make radios. Foreign engineers. Latest models R.C.A., Zenith etc., stocked. Radios for hire. Sam Lazaro Bros, Authorized R.C.A. Service Station. Telephone 19225. 13263

RADIO repairs—every kind—promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best equipped in Shanghai. 13548

FOR radio repair, call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship, Telephone 75897, 9 Cardinal Mercier. -8174

Miscellaneous

PRIVATE tennis lawn club, near Bubbling Well/Yu Yuen Roads, is taking few outside members for the season. Telephone 21388, between 1-2 p.m. -9193

REPAIRING of shirts, pyjamas. Most accurately and cheap. Delivery free to house. Erka, 223 Hamilton House, Telephone 10746. -8973

BUYING and selling, new and second-hand furniture, refrigerators, etc. at best prices. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -8882

REPAIRING of all systems refrigerator machines including seal unit. Foreign Refrigerator Co., 19 Route Doumer, Telephone 78145. -8838

CARPETS, cleaned thoroughly by steam and chemicals. Rugs dyed, repaired and stored. Esso Company, Telephone 12170. -8535

Personal

LADY, willing act as companion or children's nurse, in return for passage Home. Address Box 5415, NCDN. -13726

LONELY lady desires to meet gentleman, 35-50, tall, good social standing, view companionship and friendship. Prefers British or American. Box 5411, NCDN. -9303

GENTLEMAN seeks acquaintance with foreign or Chinese young lady, for friendship and English conversation. Address Box 5419, NCDN. -9315

UN jeune anglais désire faire connaissance avec une jeune francaise dans le but de conversations. Box 5376, NCDN. -9243

HAVE a letter for Mr. Ola Godo. Anybody who knows his present address, please communicate with Box 5354, NCDN. -9206

FOREIGNER, middle aged, seeks acquaintance with educated Chinese lady, view companionship. Address Box 5386, NCDN. -9255

Motor Cars and Cycles

1933 GRAHAM Paige, six-cylinder, 4-door sedan, 6 wire wheels, perfect condition. US$200 only. Telephone 32240, ask Mr. Lee. -9344

FIAT Balilla, 1933. Perfect condition, four good tyres, new battery, 27 miles per gallon. $2,055. Owner leaving. Address Box 5434, NCDN. -9432

FORD V8 sedan, dual carburettor, excellent condition. Inquire 75441, 12-5 p.m. -9335

FORD 1930 saloon, excellent condition, bargain, $875, Telephone 23588. -9230

FIAT, 509 Turing, good running order, new battery, $350 cash. 135 Route Prosper Paris. -9176

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COOK-boy and wash-amah, hard-worker, clean and honest, well-recommended, seeks position. Telephone 71163. -9359

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TO LET, one or two well-furnished rooms, separate bath, use of kitchen, cook, for two/three months. Avenue Petain. Telephone 70829, 9-10 a.m. and 1-2 p.m. -9343

TWO-roomed furnished apartment, separate bathroom and large kitchen, $125 monthly. Peking Road, near Bund. Address Box 5440, NCDN. -9350

ONE-roomed apartment, kitchen, bath-room. Address Box 5412, NCDN. -9307

TO LET: rooms, flats, house, furnished/unfurnished, shops. General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road, 2nd Floor. -9331

NICE apartment of two large rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent reasonable. Owner leaving town. Furniture must be taken. No key-money. Telephone 41332, all day. -9225

FLAT of two completely furnished rooms in modern apartment, French Concession, suitable for couple or bachelors. With board or use of kitchen. Box 5190, NCDN. 13594

TWO-roomed, furnished flat in bungalow, bath, use of kitchen, garden, balcony, also large room with covered verandah. Telephone 75525. -9278

TO LET, furnished two-roomed flat, all conveniences. 18 Verdun Terrace, 125 Avenue Roi Albert, Telephone 78502. -9265

TO LET, 2-3-4-roomed apartments. Furniture to be taken over. Agency Korlin, 146A/1 Route des Soeurs, Telephone 78499. -8966

TO LET, new furnished apartment and rooms, all modern conveniences. 990 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 33644. -9190

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THREE-roomed apartment, rental $130. Occupation immediately. 91/6 Route Remi, Telephone 71601. -9286

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UNFURNISHED, modern house on Lincoln Avenue to let. Seven rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage and big garden. Very reasonable rent. Address Box 5399, NCDN. -9289

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WANTED to rent, two or three-roomed flat, unfurnished or partly furnished, western district or French Concession. Address Box 5413, NCDN. -9309

WANTED about September 1 to March 1, furnished house with garden, three living, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garage. Any district within perimeter. Telephone Whitaker, Kailan Mining Administration, 11070 (office hours). 13737

TWO rooms with separate bath and use of kitchen, centre French Concession. Address Box 5439, NCNN. -9348

WANTED by British lady, good-sized bed-sitting room with private bath, in British or American family of good standing, centrally situated, preferably in British Concession, partial board. Box 5424, NCDN. 13724

WANTED to rent. Two-roomed apartment with central heating, warm water, vicinity French Park. Preferably Dubail or Bearn Apartments. Willing to take over furniture if reasonable price, or to pay key-money. Send full particulars, rent, price, etc. to Box 5417, NCDN. -9313

BRITISH officer requires a fully-furnished house in the western district of the International Settlement (within the defence perimeter), or in the residential area of the French Concession, for three years or lesser period, from September 1, 1939. Requirements (minimum): three double bedrooms, two single bedrooms, three sitting rooms, servants' quarters, kitchen and usual offices, etc. Garden and garage. Replies to O.C., R.A.S.C., Ash Camp, 37A Great Western Road, stating rent required. 13693

GERMAN physician wants office or flat, three/four rooms or more. Centre or western Bubbling Well preferred. Dr. Bader, 129 Route Vallon. -9125

WANTED furnished apartment or house. Willing pay best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 74850. -7645

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LIFT available, vicinity Route Grouchy/Albert to Bund, three times daily. Address Box 5437, NCDN. -9345

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TO LET, nice, furnished room, with or without board, Park Apartment, 455/110 Rue Lafayette, Telephone 83240. -9357

AVAILABLE immediately, two large, furnished rooms, verandah, garden, in luxurious apartment. 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -9329

TO LET, self-contained two-roomed attic flat, partly furnished, with private bath. Breakfast optional. Western part, International Settlement. No. 1 bus stop. Address Box 5436, NCDN. 13727

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WELL-furnished, bright, small room in private family, for single gentleman. 114 Route de Grouchy. -9319

IN modern apartment, French Concession, comfortable nicely furnished room, cool, with/without board. Telephone 71794. -9337

FROM July 1, south, bed-sitting room, balcony, furnished. In modern apartment, French Concession. Telephone 73916. -9326

LARGE furnished room in apartment, centre of Bubbling Well, private family, for single person. Telephone 33033. -9332

FOR Rent. Single and double rooms, furnished, with or without board. House 22, 909 Yu Yuen Road. 13053

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NICELY furnished two-roomed flat, all conveniences. 55 Verdun Terrace, 125 Avenue Roi Albert. -9120

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 13135

FURNISHED room, single person. 35G Brenan Road, House 4, near Jessfield Park. Telephone 22183, 7-9 a.m. -9280

FOR single gentleman. Medium room in apartment, modern conveniences, central district. 25 Rue Consulat, Apartment 63. -9292

AVAILABLE immediately, one big room in modern apartment house. Only gentlemen need apply to Box 5391, NCDN. 13717

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GERMAN Beach, Tsingtao. Furnished, six-roomed villa, garden, garage. Five minutes' walk from Beach. Particulars telephone 38317 after 6 o'clock or Box 5103, NCDN. -9571

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LARGE, detached house (nine rooms, four bathrooms) garages, big garden, in quiet part of Settlement. Furniture etc. must be taken over at US$1,900. Monthly rent $475. Box 5416, NCDN. -9313

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AVENUE Hall: 2 double rooms to let from July 1, good food, supervised by (Mrs.) Chr. Falkenstein. 1434 Avenue Road, Telephone 30244. -9261

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